A

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

QUEEN-LIKE

CLOSET;

OR

A LITTLE

OF

EVERY THING.

PRESENTED

To all Ingenious Ladies, and Gentlewomen.

By *HANNA WOOLLEY.*

LONDON,

Printed by *T. R.* for *Richard Lownds*, and are to be Sold at the Sign of the *White Lion* in *Duck-Lane*, 1674.

To all Ingenious

Ladies and Gentlewomen.

LADIES, The laſt I ſent unto your view,
The Queen-like Cloſet *I preſented you:*
And in it ſuch rare Secrets, I may ſay,
In no Book you will find (though read you may.)
'Tis twelve years paſt ſince firſt in print I came
More for my Countries good, than to get fame.
My ſtudy was to impart to others free,
What God and Nature hath informed me.
I muſt not hide that Talent God me gave,
Content I am others a ſhare ſhould have
To practice what I teach; if pains they'l take,
Amends for all my Care they will me make.
Servant to Ingenuity I'le be,
Such Ladies *ſhall command all Arts from me.*
Nothing from them I'le hide, that's in my heart,
To wait on them I think it is my part.

And to confirm to them what I have writ,
Fearing no Censures, 'mongst them that have Wit.
If any one that Honour will me give,
To see me in the place where I do live,
I will them satisfie in every thing
That they desire, and vindication bring
Unto my self, who have been much abus'd
By a late printed Book, my Name there us'd:
I was far distant when they printed it,
Therefore that Book to own I think not fit.
To boast, to brag, tell stories in my praise,
That's not the way (I know) my Name to raise;
Nor shall I borrow any Pen or Wit
(Innocence will hide what faults I do commit.)
My true intent is, for to serve you all;
To Work, to Write, to Come when you do call.
Nor would I seem as dead while I do live,
No commendation to me would that give:
Nor like the idle Drone my time to pass,
But as the Bee, *suck Hony from Flower and Grass.*
The Quintescence of what I have I send;
Accept it really, as I intend,
For to accomplish those who want the skill,
Their Tables to adorn and Closets fill.
To those of riper Judgment I submit,
To commend, or to censure what I've writ.
Thus Ladies, *I take leave, desiring still,*
Your pleasures and your fancies to fulfil.

H. W.

TO THE READER.

YOU find in my former Books Inſtructions, for *Cookery*, *Preſerving*, Rare *Waters*, both Cordial and pleaſant; *Cakes*, *Jellies*; ſeveral excellent Remedies for thoſe in *Conſumptions*, and for the *Stone*.

I ſhall now give you ſome Directions for waſhing Black, and White *Sarſnets*, or Coloured *Silks*; waſhing of *Points*, *Laces*, or the like; ſtarching of *Tiffanies*, making clean *Plate*, cleaning of *Gold* and

and *Silver Lace*, waſhing *Silk Stockings*, adorning of *Cloſets* with ſeveral pretty Fancies; things excellent to keep the *Hands* white, and *Face* and *Eyes* clear; how to make *Tranſparent Work*, and the *Colours* thereto belonging; alſo *Puff Work*: Some more Receipts for *Preſerving* and *Cookery*: Some Remedies for ſuch *Ailments* as are incident to all People; as *Corns*, *Sore Eyes*, *Cut Fingers*, *Bruiſes*, *Bleeding at Noſe*; all theſe you may help, by my Directions, with a ſmall matter of Coſt; whereas elſe, you may be at a great Charge and long Trouble, and perhaps endanger your *Eyes*, or *Limbs*. I ſhall give you none, but ſuch things as I have had many years Experience of, with good ſucceſs, I praiſe God.

As you dare confide in me, I pray make uſe of them: I hope you will not fear, ſince what I have

have already imparted hath been found true, and hath benefited many.

Some are of that mind, that they value nothing but what is, *Far fetcht*, *Dear bought*, or *Hard to be had*, and will rather prize those things which are kept Secret, though if known, are but simple: And such are apt to slight what is made known to them, not regarding the *reality* of the Friend who doth impart it to them, meerly out of their Good-will, and to save their Purses. Such is the *vanity* of this wicked World, that whatsoever one doth out of a sincere and Christian-like mind; yet it is slighted. I may compare it to those words in the *Gospel*, which says, *Cast not Pearl before Swine*. And, if *Galen*, and *Hippocrates* and *Paracelsus* were alive, or any of the Wisest Philosophers, and should declare in Writing all their

their Skill, and lay those Writings down to the view of every Eye, not one in ten would believe it. For my part, I am of that mind, never to condemn any Man till I prove it false; nor publickly to commend any thing, till I find it good. You may believe me, if you please, and as you find the Truth, so trust me.

I have been *Physician* and *Chirurgion* in my own House to many, and also to many of my Neighbours, eight or ten Miles round. I think it not amiss to recite some of those Cures I have done, the Places where I have done them, and upon whom; but cannot particularly tell you with what, where the Cure is difficult; because there is in those cases a good Judgment required; and I use those things in those Cases which are not Common Receipts, which may as wel Kill, as Cure; but such things as I find

find proper to take away the Cauſe of the Diſtemper; Experience with much Reading muſt give that underſtanding. I dare not therefore adventure to teach, but only thoſe things wherein People cannot eaſily Erre, and by which they may receive good.

For the reſt of what I have ſpoken, and for many other things which I cannot in few words relate, if any Perſon will come to me, I will ſatisfie them to their content; and be

Their Friend,

and Servant,

H. Woolley.

The TABLE,

OR CONTENTS of this BOOK.

A

FOR any *Ague* whatever, page 18

B

A Most excellent *Balsom* for wounds, p 20
For pain in the *Bones*, 23
For *biting* of a Mad-dog, 29
To stench *bleeding*, 35
For the *Bloody Flux*, 36
Black-salve for Corns, 37
An excellent *Balsom*, 40
For a *Bruise*, 45
For a *Burn*, 46
Batch or *Beyl*, 56
To Dye *black*, 67
To *boil Beef* or *Mutton* to eat savourly, 87
Beef-Pye, 91
To dress old *Beans*, or *French Beans*, 96
Beef stewed, 97
Bisket, 105

C

FOr a *Cancer* in the Breast, or for sore Eyes, *p.* 21
For a Cow that stales bloud, 24
To make Oil of *Charity*, 29
A *Cordial Electuary*, 36
Water for a *Canker*, 38
Consumption, 46
[illegible] to the Legs, 51
[illegible] 55
Colours for Puff-work, 66
More *Colours*, *p.* 67
To fry *Clary*, 83
To boil a *Cock* with Froth, 83
A *Calves head* Pye, 97
Chilblanes on the hands 52
To *Candy* white Sugar, 110
Catarrhs, and *Consumption*, 112
Catholick Plaister, 114
Cordial Electuary, 121
Cordial water, 122
To *Candy* Fruit, 124
To dress up a *Chimney*, 127.

D 129

TO Cure a *Deafness* *p.* 27
A *Diet-drink*, 31
Drink for a Cough, and other Distempers, 41
Deafness, 49
A *Drink* to comfort you, 121

E

Emorroids or *Piles*, *p.* 59

F

TO wash the *Face*, *p.* 9
For the *Falling sickness*, 18
For any spots in the *face*, 22
For a *filme* in the Eye, 32
Faces scabbed, 58
Frames for Pictures, 69
Feathers of Wooſted, 73
Fruits preserved, 108

G

FOr the cold *Gout*, p 25
hot *Gout*, 25
A *Glister* to cool and bind, 26
The running *Gout*, or any hot Tumor, 27
Plaister for the *Gout*, 28
Glass windows made clean, 68
To *gild* any thing with *gold* or *silver*, 126

H

TO keep the *Hair* clean, and preserve it, p.8
Rheum falling from the *head*, 19
To cure a *Horse* of a Cold, 24
Huckle-bone, 47
Pain in the *head*, 48
Heart-burning, 50
Passion of the *heart*, 50
Hangings for Closets, 72

I

FOr the *Itch*, p. 44
Impostume in the Ear, 48
Julip for Ague or Feavor, 59
Jelly for a weak stomach 109
Jelly of Fruits, 116

K

FOr *Kbed-heels*, p. 35
Kings Evil, 55.56

L

TO make clean *gold* and *silver Lace*, p.7
ma[illegible] *Lip salve*, 9
[illegible] *Le*[illegible]*rosie*, or other ve-
[illegible]ous H[illegible]mor, 23
[illegible] 119

M

MAdness and *fumes* in the *Head*, 23
Falling down of the *Mother*, 28
To dress *Mutton* very savourly, 89
To stew *Muscles* or *Cockles*, 90
Marmalade of Damsons, 118
Marmalade with Barberries and Pippins, 124

N

TO Cure sore *Nipples*, 32
Numbness in Limbs, 48
Neats Tongues potted, 86

O

A Most excellent *Ointment*, p.19
Obstructions, 113

P

TO make clean *Points*, or *Laces*, p.3
To wash and starch *Points*, 3
To make clean *Plate*, 8
To Cure one who *pisseth* their Bed, 22
Poultis for any Sore, 39
Pin and *Web* in the Eye, 43
Plague Sore, 57
Plague and *Pestilence*, ibid.
Puff work, 64
To make the *Puffs*, 65
To acorn a Room with *Prints*, 70
To dress up *Glass plates*, 71
Petticoats, *Bodice* or *Belts* embroidered, 81
To *Pot* Fowls, 85
To stew *Parsnips*, 90
Pigeon Pye, very good, 92
Loyn of *Pork* boiled, 93
To boil green *Pease*, 95

TO

To *preſerve* Green *Peaſe* a while, *p.*95
Pudding of cold Meat, 98
Paſte, very rich and delicate, 120

R

To kill *Rats*, *p.*23
For *Rheum* in the Eyes, 34
For the *Rickets* in Children, 35
Rheum and *Cough*, 39
Red-face, 54
Red Beets dreſſed well, 92
Rabbits ſtewed, 94
Sirop of *Roſes*, 107

S

Sweet-meat of Grapes, 123
Sirrop of Snails, 118
Sweetmeat of Lettuce-ſtalks, 117
To waſh white *Sarſnets*, 4
To waſh black *Sarſnets*, *Silk-ſtockings*, and coloured *Silks*, 6
To get *Spots* of Ink out of any Linnen Cloth. 7
Likewiſe, *ſtains* of Fruit, 7
Alſo, greaſie *ſpots* out of Silk, Stuff or Cloth, 8
For the *Stone* and *Choller*, 32
For the *Stone*, 36
Sinew-ſtrain, 45
Shingles, 47
Scabbed head, 51
Scurvy, 53
Squinancy or *Sore-throat*, 54
To *ſtain Satten*, 66
To *ſtarch Tiffany*, 1

T

To keep the *Teeth* clean and ſound. *p.*10
To cure a *Timpany*, 30
Thiſtelow water, 31,33
Tooth-ach, 44
Thruſh in the mouth, *ibid.*
Tranſparent work, 62
Colours for it, *ib.*
More *Colours* for it, 63 64
A *Toy* to catch Flies, 125

V

To ſtew *Veal* ſavourly, *p.*88
Sirop of *Violets*, 106

W

For *VVorms*, a miraculous Cure, *p.*19
For *Worms* in Children, 57
Worms in the Noſe, 58
in the Cheſt, *ibid.*
Work for Chairs, 77.78
To make *Wax-work*, 182
To make the *moulds* for it, 184
To make the likeneſs of many things in *Wax*, without the help of a Mould, 185
To take the ſhape of your own *hand*, 186
To take the *face* of a dead Body, 187
For *Eggs* to be hard and eat in quarrers, *ibid.*
Colours for *Wax-work*, 189, 190, 191
To make *Spaniſh white*, 192

The TABLE.

LETTERS.

From a *Sister* to a *Brother*, far distant from her, pag. 149
From a *Daughter* to her *Mother*, 150
From a *Mother* to a *Daughter* in a *Ladies* Service, 151
The Answer. 152
From a *Sister* to a *Brother*, 153
From one Friend to another, 158
The Answer, 156
From one Sister to another, 156
From a *Lady* to a *Gentlewoman*, whom she hath a Kindness for, 157
The Answer, 155
From a *Wife* to her *Husband*, craving his pardon, &c. 160
From an *Aunt* to her *Neece*, 161
The Answer, 162
From a *Widow* to her *Friend*, desiring her Assistance, 163
The Answer, 164
From a *Woman* in Prison, to her *Friend* to help her, 165
The Answer, *ibid.*
From a *Seamans Wife* to her *Husband*, 166
From a *Servant* to her *Mistris*, concerning her Charge, 166
A Letter of Complement from one Friend to another, 167
The Answer, 168
From a *Mother* to a *Daughter*, who had gone astray from her, 169
The *Daughters* Answer to her *Mother*, 170
A Letter from a *Gentleman* to a Relation of his, &c. 172
The *Ladies* Answer, 174
From a *Gentlewoman* to her *Father*, 175
From a *Gentlewoman* to her *Uncle*, 176
From a *Widow* to her *Landlord*, 177
From a *Gentlewoman* to her *Brother* at *Oxford*, 177
From a *Gentlewoman* in Answer to a Letter from a *Gentleman* who Courted her, 178
Another Letter from a *Gentlewoman*, to one who Courted her for his Mistress, 181

The Cause why good Children, or the Children of worthy Parents, are oftimes in a distressed condition, 135
The Cause why others do commonly run into mischief and wickedness, 138
Advice to Parents concerning their Children, and Advice to Children concerning their Parents, 141
Directions for the more curious working and adorning of the *Images* of the *Poetical Gods* and *Goddesses*, p. 193, 194, 195, 196
Also for the better Drawing of the *Months* of the Year, 197, 198, 199

AN

Advertiſment.

IF *any Perſon deſire to ſpeak with me, they may find me at Mr.* Richard Wolleys *Houſe in the* Old-Baily *in* Golden Cup *Court; He is Maſter of Arts, and Reader at St.* Martins Ludgate. *They may have of me ſeveral Remedies for ſeveral Diſtempers, at reaſonable Rates. Likewiſe, If any Gentlewomen, or other Maids, who deſire to go forth to Service, and do want Accompliſhment for the ſame: For a reaſonable Gratuity I ſhall inform them*

them what I am able; and if I see that they are Ingenious, and deserving, or obliging in their disposition; neat and cleanly in their Habit; not too costly, yet decent; lively Spirited, not bold; and that can give me a good account of their Parentage, and truly tell me how, and where they have spent their time: I shall not only be willing to Instruct them, but, as occasion serves, be ready to give Commendations of them to some Friend or other of mine, who may want a Servant.

The

A Supplement

TO THE

Queen-like Closet:

OR,

A little of every Thing.

Imprimis: *To starch Tiffany.*

DO not soap your Tiffany, save only on the hems or laces, with Crown Soap, then wash them very well in three ladders pretty hot, and let your last ladder be made thin of the Soap, do not wrinse them nor wring them hard, then dry them over Brim-

ſtone, and keep them all the time from the Air, for that will ſpoil them.

Then make your ſtarch of a reaſonable thickneſs, and blew it according to your liking, and to a quarter of a pound of Starch, put as much Allom as an Haſel Nut; boyl it very well and ſtrain it, and while it is hot, wet your Tiffanies with it very well, and lay them in a Cloth to keep them from drying, then waſh your hands clean and dry them, then hold your Tiffanies to a good fire till they be through hot, then clap them and rub them between your hands from the fire till you ſee they be very clear, then ſhape them by a piece of Paper cut out by them before they were waſhed, and iron them with a good hot Iron, and then they will look gloſſie like new Tiffany.

Thus you may ſtarch Lawns; but obſerve to iron them on the wrong ſide, and upon a Cloth wetted and wrung out again. Sometimes (if you pleaſe) inſtead of Starch you may lay Gum-Arabick in water, and when it is diſſolved, wet your Lawns in that inſtead of Starch, and hold them to the fire as before directed, clapping them and rubbing them till they are very cleer.

To

To make clean Points or Laces.

Take white Bread of half a day old, and cut it in the middle, and pare the Cruſt round the edge, ſo that you may not hurt your Points when you rub them, then lay them on a Table upon a clean Cloth, and rub them very well with the white Bread all over, then take a clean little bruſh and rub over the Bread very well, till you think you have rubbed it very clean, then take your Point or Lace and ſhake the Bread clean off; then bruſh it very well from the Bread, and take a clean linnen Cloth and gently flap it over oft-times.

Thus you may get the ſoil off from white Satten, Tabby, Taffety, or any Coloured Silk; provided it be not greazy nor too much ſoiled.

To waſh and ſtarch Points.

Take your Points and put them into a tent, then make a ſtrong ladder with the beſt Soap you can get; then dip a bruſh in that ladder and ſoundly rub your Point on both ſides; ſo do till you

have washed it in four ladders, then wash it in fair water alone, then with blew water; and when you have so done, take Starch made thin with Water, and with your brush on the wrong side wash it over with it, so let it dry: then lay your tent upon a Table, and with an Ivory bodkin made for the purpose run into every close and narrow part of it, to open it betwixt the gimp or over-cast; likewise into every Ilet hole to open them.

For the Laces after you have pull'ed them out well with your hands, you must iron them on the wrong side.

Let your water be warm wherewith you make your ladder.

When you take them out of the tent, iron them on the wrong side: let not the water be too blew with which you wash them.

To wash White Sarsnets.

Lay them very smooth and streight upon a Board, and if there be any dirty plats soap them a little, then take a little hard brush and soap it well, then dip that brush in water, and with it make a pretty thick ladder, then take the brush and

rub

rub your Sarsnet well, the right way of the Sarsnet side-waies of the brush, and when you have washed one side well, turn it and wash the other.

Then have a clean ladder scalding hot, and cast your Hoods in double into it, and cover it, and still as fast as you wash them cast them into that; you must give them three good washes upon the board, and after the first ladder let the other be very hot, and cast them in a scald every time, then make up a scalding hot ladder, into which put some Gum-Arabick, steeped before in water, and some smalt to blew it a little, let them lie doubled up in that, close covered for one hour; when you come to take them out, be sure you dip them very well all over, and then fold them up to a very little compass, and squeeze them smooth betwixt your hands, then smoak them over Brimstone, then draw them between your hands every way till they be little more than half dry, then smooth them with good hot Irons the same way you did wash them, and upon the right side of the Sarsnet.

To wash Coloured Silk.

They are done the same way with the White, only there must be no blew, nor smoaking over brimstone.

To wash Black Sarsnets.

They are washed the very same way with the other, only wrinsed in strong Beer cold, without any Gum, and iron'd upon the wrong side, and on a woollen Cloth.

To wash Silk Stockings.

Make a good strong ladder with Soap, and pretty hot, then lay your stockings on a Table, and take a piece of such Cloth as the Sea-men uses for their Sails, double it up and rub them soundly with it; turn them first on one side, and then on the other, till they have past through three ladders, then wrinse them well, and hang them to dry with the wrong sides outward; and when they are near dry, pluck them out with your hands, and smooth them with an Iron on the wrong side.

To make clean Gold and Silver Lace.

Take the Lace off from your garment, and lay it upon a Table, and with a brush rub it all over very well with burnt Allom beaten fine, till you find it to become of the right colour, then shake it very well, and wipe it very well with a clean linnen Cloth often times over.

To get spots of Ink out of any linnen Cloth.

Before that you suffer it to be washed, lay it all night in Urine, the next day rub all the spots in the Urine, as if you were washing in water, then lay it in more Urine another night, and then rub it again, and so do till you find they be quite out.

To get the stains of Fruit out of any linnen Cloth.

Take them before they are washed, and with a little Butter rub every spot very well, then let the Cloth lye in scalding-hot Milk a while, and when it is a little cooled, rub the spotted places in the Milk till you see they are quite out, and then wash it in Water and Soap.

To take out any greaſie ſpots out of Silk, Stuff, or Cloth.

Take a linnen rag and wet it very well in fair water, then with a pair of tongs put a live Sea-coal or Wood-coal upon the wet rag, and haſtily cloſe the reſt of the rag about the coal, and preſently lay it upon the greaſie ſpot while it is ſmoaking hot; and when you do perceive it to be cool do ſo again, and ſo do till you find they are quite taken out.

To make clean Plate.

Waſh your Plate firſt in Soap-ſuds and dry it, then if there be any ſpots, rub them out with Salt and Vinegar.

Then when you have ſo done anoint your Plate all over with Vinegar and Chalk, and lay it in the Sun or before the fire to dry, then rub it off with warm clean linnen Cloths very well, and it will look like new.

To keep the Hair clean, and to preſerve it.

Take two handfuls of Roſemary, and boil it ſoftly in a quart of Spring-water till it comes to a pint, and let it be cove-

red

red all the while, then strain it out and keep it; every Morning when you Comb your head, dip a sponge in this water and rub up your Hair, and it will keep it clean and preserve it, for it is very good for the brain, and will dry up Rheum.

To wash the Face.

There is no better thing to wash the face with, to keep it smooth and to scour it clean, than to wash it every night with Brandy, wherein you have steeped a little flower of Brimstone, and the next day wipe it only with a Cloth.

To make a Salve for the Lips.

Take two ounces of white Bees-wax and slice it thin, then melt it over the fire with 2 ounces or more of pure sallad Oyl and a little white Sugar Candy, and when you see that it is well incorporated take it off the fire, and let it stand till it be cold. Then set the skillet on the fire again till the bottom is warm, and so turn it out; anoint your Lips or sore Nose, or sore Nipples with this, and it will heal.

To keep the Teeth clean and ſound.

Take common white Salt one ounce, as much of Cuttle-bone beat them together, and rub your Teeth with it every Morning, and then waſh them with fair water.

I have ſpoken enough concerning your Cloaths, and Face and Hands; now I will give you direction for to be your own Chirurgions and Phyſicians, unleſs the caſe be deſperate: but before I begin to teach, be pleaſed to take notice of what Cures I have done, that you may be aſſured of my ability.

FIrſt, Take notice that my Mother and my Elder Siſters were very well skilled in Phyſick and Chirurgery, from whom I learned a little, and at the age of ſeventeen I had the fortune to belong to a Noble Lady in this Kingdom, till I Married, which was at twenty four years (thoſe ſeven years I was with her) ſhe finding my genius, and being of a Charitable temper to do good amongſt her poor Neighbours, I had her purſe at command to buy what Ingredients might be

be required to make Balſoms, Salves, Oyntments, Waters for Wounds, Oyls, Cordials and the like; beſides ſhe procured ſuch knowledge for me from her Phyſicians and Chirurgions (who were the beſt that all *England* could afford) and alſo bought many Books for me to read, that in ſhort time, with the help of thoſe Worthy men before mentioned, I ſoon became a Practitioner, and did begin with Cut fingers, Bruiſes, Aches, Agues, Head-ach, Bleeding at the Noſe, Felons, Whitloes on the Fingers, Sore Eyes, Drawing of Bliſters, Burnings, Tooth-ach, and any thing which is commonly incident; and in all thoſe Cures God was pleaſed to give me good ſucceſs.

When I was about the age of two and twenty years, I was ſent by this Noble Lady to a Woman in hard labour of Child, who being quite wearied out with her pains, ſhe fell into ſtrong Convulſion fits, which greatly endangered both her ſelf and her Child; but by Gods help thoſe Remedies which I gave her cauſed her Fits to ceaſe, and a ſafe Delivery followed.

When

When I was Married to Mr. *Wolley*, we lived together at *Newport Pond* in *Eſſex* near *Saffron Walden* ſeven years; my Husband having been Maſter of that Free-School fourteen years before; we having many Boarders my skill was often exerciſed amongſt them, for oftentimes they got miſhaps when they were playing, and oftentimes fell into diſtempers; as Agues, Feavors, Meazles, Small-pox, Conſumptions, and many other Diſeaſes; in all which, unleſs they were deſperately ill, their Parents truſted me without the help of any Phyſician or Chirurgion: likewiſe the Neighbours in eight or ten miles round came to me for Cure.

A Woman vvho had had a ſore Leg one and twenty years I quite Cured.

Another being kicked by a Churliſh Husband on her Leg, ſo that a Vein vvas burſt, whereby ſhe loſt at the leaſt a pottle of Blood; I ſtayed the Blood and cured her Leg.

A young Maid as ſhe vvas cutting Sticks vvith an Ax, by chance cut her Leg ſorely, ſhe having long time been afflicted vvith the Green-ſickneſs and Dropſie; I not only Cured her Leg, but alſo her other Diſtempers at the ſame time.

A

A Gentleman having got a bruise on his Leg by the lash of a Whip, and being in a desperate condition with it, so that he was in danger of his life, I in a competent time did Cure.

Many of the Convulsion-fits, and Rickets among Children I did Cure.

One being bitten with a Mad-Dog, I in very short time did Cure him.

Several Women who had sore Breasts and sore Nipples, I Cured.

Many who had violent fits of the Stone, I eased them.

A Man being much bruised with the fall of a Cart upon him, I cured.

One being much bruised by Rogues meeting him on the way, and after they had beaten him down, kicked him on one side of his Head, so that his Ear was swelled you could see no shape it had, and withal fell into a Feavor: I, by Gods help did Cure.

A Woman who for divers Months had a very great Flux upon her, I speedily Cured.

A man lying sick of the Meazles, and being all struck in, so that it was thought he could not possibly have lived, I gave him a Cordial which brought them forth again and recovered him.

A Child of a year old being taken with the ſhaking Palſie, I Cured.

A Man having a Pitch-fork run into the Corner of his Eye, I Cured.

A Woman having a Stick run into the corner of her Eye, I Cured.

A little Boy falling from a Bridge into a little River, cut his Head ſo with a ſtone, that while I had it in Cure there came forth a ſliver of the Skull; I Cured.

A Man taken ſuddenly with an Apoplex, as he walked the Street, his Neighbours taking him into a Houſe, and as they thought he was quite dead, I being called unto him, chanced to come juſt when they had taken the Pillow from his Head, and were going to ſtrip him; but I cauſed him to be ſet upright, and his mouth tobe open by force, then did I give him ſomething out of a little glaſs, and cauſed him to be rubbed and chaffed, and Air to be given him, ſo that in a little time he came to himſelf and knew every one: He lived about ten hours after, and gave God and me thanks, that he was not taken away in that condition, but gave him ſence to make his Peace with God and to order what he had left. I willed him

him to send for a Physician; which he did, who did approve of what I had done, but could not save his life.

A Woman being struck with a staff upon the Lip, so that it was cut asunder with the blow: I in short time Cured.

Many I did cure in that Town, which were burned with Fire, and some scalded, and none of them had a Scar.

A Girle about twelve years of Age being taken with a Lethargy, and after I had brought her out of it she fell into strong and strange Convulsion-fits, which in few weeks I did perfectly Cure.

After these Seven years were past, we lived at *Hackney*, near *London*, where we had above threescore Boarders, and there I had many more Trials for my Skill both at home and abroad.

I Cured my own Son of an Impostume in the Head, and of a deep Consumption, after the Physicians had given him over.

I Cured a Woman of Threescore years old, who had lyen Bed-ridden half a year of a Timpany, and was not able to help her self: This Cure I did in three days.

I Cured a Man-ſervant to a Gentleman, who had a ſore Leg by a fall from an high place, and it was grown ſo dangerous, that it was thought incurable.

I Cured a Bricklayer who had a ſore Leg by the fall of Timber, and becauſe he was poor his Chirurgion gave it over.

I Cured a Shoe-maker of a ſore Leg, who had ſpent three pounds on it before he came to me.

I Cured a poor Woman of a ſore Leg, who was adviſed by a Chirurgion to have it cut off.

A Cancer in the Noſe I have Cured.

Cankers in the Mouth and Throat.

The Green-ſickneſs in many. Dropſie, Jaundies, Scurvy, Sciatica, Griping of the Guts, Vomiting and Looſneſs.

And for the Palſie, whether Dead or Shaking, I am ſure none can give better Remedies, nor know it better than I do, having bought my Experience at a dear rate; there is none who have been more afflicted with it than my ſelf, and (I humbly bleſs God for it) there is no Perſon more freer from it than my ſelf, nor from any other Diſeaſe, and that is very much, I being now in my Two and fiftieth year.

Much

Much more I could say, but I think I need not; for they who do believe any thing I write, will, I hope, have confidence to make use of these Receipts I shall give them without any fear. It is altogether as necessary that you should know how to keep your Bodies in health, to preserve your Eye-sight and your Limbs, as it is to Feed or Cloath your self. Therefore the more fully to accomplish you, let me perswade you not to slight, but to value what I shall teach, and give God the glory; who out of so mean things as I shall name, he should, of his goodness to us, create in them so great a vertue. I do not attribute any thing but to his alone power, and give him praise when he pleaseth to make me an Instrument of doing good.

For

For any Ague whatever.

TAke of the dried leaves of Lawrel which is eſteemed in Gardens: Take of the fine powder thereof as much as will lie upon a ſixpence by heap, mix it vvith any liquid thing, and take it one hour or two before the fit comes; do this three times and go to bed, and keep warm.

The beſt thing to give it in is Treacle-water, Cardus-water, or Dragon-water.

For the falling Sickneſs.

Take a live Mole, and cut the throat of it into a Glaſs of Whitewine, and preſently give it to the party to drink at the New and Full of the Moon (*viz.*) the day before the New, the day of the Nevv, and the day after, and ſo at the Full.

This vvill Cure abſolutely, if the Party be not above forty years of Age.

For

For an extream Rheum falling from the Head.

Take ſome *Lucatelia* Balſom, and ſpread it thin upon the ſmooth ſides of red Sage leaves, take five or ſix of theſe leaves with the other ſide downward upon a few embers of Wood Coals, and take the ſmoak through a paper tunnel into your mouth; thus do every morning till you find a Cure.

For Worms, a miraculous Cure.

Let the party drink their own Water with a little Methridate mingled therein, for three days together in the morning faſting, and walk after it.

A moſt excellent Oyntment for all manner of ſwellings and ſores, and for the Kings Evil, it will diſſolve it if it be to be diſſolved, it will both break and heal; it is good alſo for ſore Eyes if anointed therewith.

Take one pint of the juyce of *Cellondine*, and boil it in one pound and half of new Butter never ſalted, till you may by your judgment think it to be enough,

ſo

ſo keep it in a Gally-pot for your uſe, and when you apply it let it be warm, and bath the place well, if it be not broken, but if it be broken, then dip fine linnen Cloths in it and lay on twice in the day, anoint ſore Eyes gently with a Feather, every night till they are well.

A moſt excellent Balſom for Wounds.

Take a pint of the pureſt ſallad Oyl, and put to it four ounces of common Brimſtone beaten fine, and ſet it in the Sun for three weeks or more before you uſe it.

If the Wound be inflamed, ſpread ſome conſerve of Red-roſes upon a linnen Cloth, and lay on over night, the next Morning bath it well with Brandy, and then lay on this Balſom with a Feather warm, uſe the Conſerve of Roſes till you find the inflammation to be quite gone, and if you perceive proud fleſh to grow in the Wound, then lay in a little burnt Allom after you have waſhed it, before you lay on the Balſom.

Conſerve of Red-roſes is alſo very good to lay upon inflamed Eyes, moiſtned firſt with a few drops of Plantain Water,

For Madneſs, and for fumes in the Head.

Rub the ſoles of the Feet with the Spirit of Brandy every night, and apply the Herb Henbane, bruiſed with a little Nutmeg and Whitewine Vinegar to the Temples; it will eaſe pain in the Head, and cauſe the Party to ſleep.

For pain in the Bones.

Anoint the place grieved with Dogs greaſe every night by the fire, and wear ſocks cut out of a Bears skin in their Shoes every day, and their pain will be gone.

For the Leproſie, or any other venemous Humour.

Swallow every twelve hours a bullet of Gold, and ſtill as you void one waſh it in Treacle-vvater, and at the due hour ſwallow it again; continue doing this a long time and it vvill Cure.

To kill Rats.

Fry a Spung in Butter and hang it by a ſtring, and the Rats vvill forſake the Room.

To Cure a Horſe of a Cold, though he hath had it never ſo long a time.

Take two new laid Eggs, put them into an Earthen-pot, and then put in as much Whitewine Vinegar as will cover them, then cover them cloſe, and put them into a Horſe-dunghill and cover it over with the dung, ſo let it ſtand twelve hours, then pour it down the Horſes throat ſhells and all, and gallop him after it, and Cloath him very warm; be ſure you give it him three or four times, but there muſt be a day between every time.

For a Cow that Stales blood.

Take a good handful of the Herb called Peruwinckle and bruiſe it, and boyl it in a quart of Ale till it comes to a pint, then ſtrain it and give it her to drink; do ſo three times. Peruwinckle hath alſo an excellent vertue to ſtench bleeding at the Noſe in Chriſtians, if it be made into a garland and hung about the Neck.

An excellent Medicine for the Cold Gout.

Take Stone-pitch three drams, pound it to duſt, and ſet it over the fire; Venice Turpentine ſo much as being mingled with the Pitch, will make it ſpread when the Pitch is cold; the beſt Turmerick, 5 or 6 Races beaten to powder, Letharge of Gold half an ounce; mix all theſe together when you have warmed the Pitch, and work them together that all may become one ſubſtance, and uſe it for your Plaiſter, following the Gout as it ſhall remove.

For the Hot Gout,
A moſt admirable Medicine.

Take the Bones of a Horſes Legs, break them, and take the Marrow out of them and waſh it clean, it muſt be the whiteſt Marrow, waſh the Bones alſo, and put both the Marrow and them into a Kettle with Running-water, and ſet them a boyling, ſcim off the firſt riſing for that will be froth, then ſcim of all the reſt that ariſeth and ſave it, as you

do the Neats-foot Oyl; then take of Iſſop, Time, Camomile, Roſemary, and ſix leaves of red Sage (of all) the quantity of a handful, and when you have got as much Oil as you can, then boil the Herbs in it for a quarter of an hour, then ſtrain it and keep it in a Gally-pot or Glaſs; the quantity of a ſmall Nut will go a great way; you muſt ſtrip the Roſemary and Time upwards, and be ſure you put in none of the ſtalks; put in as much Sothernwood-tops and of Lavender Cotton, as you did of each of the other Herbs, and boil them with the other, keep it well from the Air.

An excellent Gliſter to Cool and Bind.

Take a quart of new Milk, and a handful of Knot-graſs, as much of Bramble, as much of ſmall Plantain; boil theſe together in the Milk, then ſtrain it, and put in ſix penny weight of Bolearmoniack, and adminiſter it blood-warm.

For

For the running-Gout, or any hot Tumor.

Take Mallows, Violet leaves, Marsh-Mallows, Melilot, of each two handfuls, Linseeds beaten two ounces, Crumbs of Bread as much; boil these in Milk and make a Poultis therewith; then put into it a little Oil of Roses, and apply it to the grieved place very warm twice a day.

To Cure a Deafness which is caused by the stoppage of the Ears by wax.

If it hath been long, then drop into the Ear a little of Bitter-Almonds warmed, for a week together every Night; when the Party is in Bed then take a little warmed Sack, with as much of the best white Anniseed-water, and seringe the Ears with it once a day for three days together, and keep them stopped with black Wool. If they have been deaf but a little while, then the Wine with the Anniseed-water will be sufficient, without the Oil of Almonds.

For the falling down of the Mother.

Take Smiths Water and Oaken leaves, or the Bark of Oak, and boil them well in a Pewter diſh cloſe covered, then ſtrain it through a Cloth; wet Cloaths therein and apply them hot two or three times in a Night when you go to Bed: Thus do for a week together, and keep your ſelf warm in the day time.

A moſt excellent Plaiſter for the Gout, wherewith a Gentleman as I knew was Cured after all the Chirurgions had given him over.

Take half a pound of un-wrought Wax, half a pound of Roſin, one ounce of Olibenum, four ounces of Letharge of Gold, three quarters of a pound of White-lead finely beaten and ſearced; then take a pint of Neats-foot Oyl, ſet it on the fire with the Wax and Roſin, and when it is melted put thereto the other powders, and ſtir it faſt with a ſtick till you find it be enough: ſo make it up in Rouls, and keep it for your uſe, and when you feel any pain apply it upon linnen.

For

For the biting of a Mad-dog, taught by Doctor Mathias.

Take of Rue, of Garlick, of ſcraped Pewter, of each two ounces, of Venice-Treacle one ounce, of Muſcadine one quart; put all theſe into it, ſtop it cloſe and boil it in a Kettle of water for the ſpace of two hours, then pour off the cleareſt, and apply ſome of the dregs to the place bitten, and give the Patient two ſpoonfuls to drink of the Liquor, Morning and Evening for nine days together. This never failed Man nor Beaſt.

To make the Oil of Charity.

Take Roſemary, Sage, Lavender, Camomile, the leſſer Valerian, of each one handful; cut them ſmall and put them into Oyl-Olive, let it be very thick with the Herbs, let it infuſe ſeven daies in the Sun; then take the Glaſs wherein they are and wind about the bottom a little Hay, and ſet it into a Kettle of ſeething Water, and let it ſtand two hours; then ſtrain it out and put in Herbs, and do as before, ſo do three times; then put in Valerian alone and do as before, then

ſtrain it and let the Oyl ſettle: keep the cleareſt for Chriſtians, and the grounds and Herbs for Beaſts.

The Vertues.

It healeth green-Wounds and Bruiſes (if inwardly:) Take a ſpoonfull of the cleareſt Oil in a little warm Poſſet-drink, and go to Bed and ſweat after it. It cureth the Tooth-ach if it comes of a cold Rheum, dipping Clothes in it and lay to the Cheek. It is good for all Aches that come of Cold. It is good for Deafneſs, if it be dropped into the Ear warm; if firſt the head be carefully opened with the ſteam of red-Sage and Milk boiled together. It will alſo Cure or knit together a broken Rib.

To Cure a Timpany. Proved by me.

Take ſhell-Snails, crack their ſhells and take them off, then put the Snails into a Cullender for a little while to drain, then beat them in a Wooden-Boul or Mortar till you find they are well beaten; then warm it a little in a ſtone-Pan and ſpread it upon Sheeps-leather, and lay it all over the Belly when the Party goes to Bed, and bind it on: the next Morning take it off, and lay in the ſtead thereof a warm Cloth. Thus do three Nights together.

To

To make the Black-water, to Cure a Thiſtolow Woolf; Noli me tangere; *or any Tetter or Scald*; *or any other Sores.*

Take the fatteſt Wool about the Cod of a Sheep, dry it in an Oven after Houſhold-Bread is drawn; then beat it into fine powder; put to it a ſufficient quantity of white Roſe-water, with a little Mercury ſublimate, and ſo apply it to the grieved places, by wetting linnen Rags and lay it on warm.

A moſt excellent Diet-drink for any Diſeaſe, cauſed by ſharp or foul Humors.

Take Saſa-perilla 4 ounces, Saſafras-wood 4 ounces, and China-root 1 ounce, 4 handfuls of Egrimony, 4 handfuls of Colts-foot, 4 handfuls of Scabions, 2 penny worth of Marſh-Mallow-root, one handful of Betony, 1 handful of Ladies-mantle, 1 handful of Sanicle, and 1 root of Columbine; ſhread the Roots aboveſaid, and put them together with the Herbs into three gallons of Running-water; boil it to two Gallons, then ſtrain it, and put to the water one gallon more of Water, and boil it until it be half conſumed; then ſtrain this

drink, and put thereto one pottle of Whitewine, and one pint and half of Hony, boil it a little again and ſcum it very clean, then take it from the fire, and put in two ounces of Sena, and three quarters of an ounce of Rubarb; drink a draught thereof Morning and Evening: It is good for Dropſie and Scurvy.

For a Film in the Eye.

Take *Engliſh* Hony, and the Marrow of a Gooſe wing, of each a like quantity, warm them together, and lay them on the Eyelid with a Feather, and let it go into the Eye, dreſs it twice a day till it be well. It will cure thoſe films which do come of the ſmall Pox.

To Cure ſore Nipples, or for a bruiſe which comes by a fall.

Take Perſley and ſhred it, and boyl it in Cream till you ſee an oil on the top of it, then take that oil and boil with a little Loaf Sugar, and ſo apply it.

For the Stone and Choler.

Half an ounce of Caſſia in the Cane, taken from the point of a knife, and preſently

ſently after it half an ounce of Manna, diſſolved in Poſſet-drink, and two hours after that drink Lemmon Poſſet-drink: This you muſt do three days together.

To make Thiſtolow Water.

Take of Bolearmoniack four ounces, Camphire four ounces, white Coperus one ounce; ſlice the Camphire thin and beat the Coperus fine; then boil them two together in an Earthen-Pan never uſed, they will melt of themſelves without any thing to them; when they are melted, ſtir them together with a little ſtick till they are hard, then beat them in a Mortar to a powder, and then beat your Bolearmoniack and mix with them very well, and keep it tied up in a bladder (it will keep ſeven years:) when you uſe of it, take a quart of Spring-water and make it boiling hot, then put in one good ſpoonful of the powder and ſtir it about, and when it is cold put it into a Glaſs, and cover it: When you dreſs any Wound or Thiſtolow with it, you muſt warm it very hot, and bath the place well with it, then double ſome ſoft Rags and wet them in it, having

drink, and put thereto one pottle of Whitewine, and one pint and half of Hony, boil it a little again and ſcum it very clean, then take it from the fire, and put in two ounces of Sena, and three quarters of an ounce of Rubarb; drink a draught thereof Morning and Evening: It is good for Dropſie and Scurvy.

For a Film in the Eye.

Take *Engliſh* Hony, and the Marrow of a Gooſe wing, of each a like quantity, warm them together, and lay them on the Eyelid with a Feather, and let it go into the Eye, dreſs it twice a day till it be well. It will cure thoſe films which do come of the ſmall Pox.

To Cure ſore Nipples, or for a bruiſe which comes by a fall.

Take Perſley and ſhred it, and boyl it in Cream till you ſee an oil on the top of it; then take that oil and boil with a little Loaf Sugar, and ſo apply it.

For the Stone and Choler.

Half an ounce of Caſſia in the Cane, taken from the point of a knife, and preſently

ſently after it half an ounce of Manna, diſſolved in Poſſet-drink, and two hours after that drink Lemmon Poſſet-drink: This you muſt do three days together.

To make Thiſtolow Water.

Take of Bolearmoniack four ounces, Camphire four ounces, white Coperus one ounce; ſlice the Camphire thin and beat the Coperus fine; then boil them two together in an Earthen-Pan never uſed, they will melt of themſelves without any thing to them; when they are melted, ſtir them together with a little ſtick till they are hard, then beat them in a Mortar to a powder, and then beat your Bolearmoniack and mix with them very well, and keep it tied up in a bladder (it will keep ſeven years:) when you uſe of it, take a quart of Spring-water and make it boiling hot, then put in one good ſpoonful of the powder and ſtir it about, and when it is cold put it into a Glaſs, and cover it: When you dreſs any Wound or Thiſtolow with it, you muſt warm it very hot, and bath the place well with it, then double ſome ſoft Rags and wet them in it, having

before a little Hony in the heating of it; ſo lay on your wetted Rags, and bind them on: thus do twice a day till it be well. This heals very faſt, if the Wound be fit to be healed; but if there be any inflammation in it, it is not for it.

If you uſe it for the Eyes, you muſt warm it, and drop it in. I did Cure a Gentlewoman of a Thiſtolow in the Eye with it, which ſhe had by the Small-Pox: And ſeveral ſore Legs I have Cured with it.

It is very good for the Itch (and for Gald-Horſe backs) only you muſt double your quantity of powder, and always put in Hony when you heat it; for that doth cleanſe and help to heal.

For Rheum in the Eyes.

Dragons-blood, Bole-armoniack, and Maſtick beaten and ſearſt, of each a like quantity; mix them with the white of an Egg well beaten: then ſpread it on a piece of Leather, and lay it on the Fore-head, from one Temple to another, and let it lie till you be Cured; which, with Gods bleſſing, will be in three days.

To ſtench Bleeding at the Noſe, or in Wounds.

Take of Frankinſence one dram, Aloes half a dram, beat them into fine powder; then beat the white of an Egg and mix with it, let it be of the thickneſs of Hony; dip the wool of a Hare in it, and apply it to the Wound, and bind it on: if to the Noſe, ſpread it upon a linnen Cloth, and lay it to it.

For Kibed Heels.

Take the Wool of a Cony, and the white of an Egg, beaten together, and ſpread it upon a linnen Cloth and lay it on: but if they are broken, then take a live-Mouſe and flea it, and lay the skin on while it is warm.

For the Rickets in Children.

Take of the inner Bark of Ivy, the inner Bark of Aſh, Harts-tongue leaves, branches of Tamerisk, boil them in four Gallons of middle-Wort, and put in ſo many of Hops as you think will keep it: when it is cold enough, work it up with Yeaſt as you do other

other drink, have one Veſſel under another; and let the Child drink no other drink for a quarter of a year. I have cured many with this drink, and a Plaiſter of Paracelſus upon Sheeps leather to the ſmall of the back.

An excellent Remedy for the Stone.

Take White-wine and quench a black Flint in it five ſeveral times, then ſweeten it with Sirrup of Marſh-Mallows, and take it Morning and Evening for three days.

An excellent Cordial Electuary.

Take of Conſerve of Sage-flowers, Roſemary-flowers, Marigold-flowers, and of red-Roſes, of each one ounce, mix them together with one ounce of Sirrup of Clove-gilly flowers, and ſix ſheets of leaf-Gold; keep it in a Gally-pot, and take every night when you go to bed as much as a little Walnut. It is very good for any weak Body.

For the Bloudy-Flux, or other Looſneſs.

Take two or three Races of Ginger and ſlice them thin, and lay ſome of them over

over a Chafing-dish of Coals; then sit over the heat and smoak of it, and take heed you catch no Cold: Do this Morning and Evening for three or four days.

For the Worms in Children.

Take of the tops of unset-Leeks, with the lower part also of them, one handful, as much of the tops of Wormwood; chop them small; then set them on the fire with a little fresh Butter and a little Whitewine Vinegar, and boil them till the Herbs be soft, and that it be reasonable thick; then put it between two linnen Clothes sewed like a Bag, and lay it warm all over the belly of the Child at Night, and bind it on with a Cloth. The next Morning take it off and put a warm Cloth instead thereof.

Thus do three or four Nights together and it will cause them to void the Worms. It doth also draw Wind and infection out of the Body.

To make a black Salve very good for Corns, or for any Sore old or new.

Take a pint of sallad Oyl, and half a pound of Red-lead, and put them into a skillet

skillet that will hold three pints, or near, for fear of boyling over; ſtir it all the while, and let it boil ſoftly till you perceive it to look black, and that it leave boiling and doth ſmoak; then take it from the fire, and let it ſtand till it be quite cold, then warm the bottom of the Skillet and turn it out.

An excellent Water for a Canker in the Mouth, or for any Sore.

Take of Roſemary, Sage, Plantain and Scurvy-graſs, of each one handful, one little branch of Herb of Grace, and a little Sweet-bryer; boil theſe in a quart of Water and a quart of White-wine, and put therein a bright ſhining Sea-coal as big as an Egg, one that was never burned; let them boil ſoftly over a ſlow-fire, cloſe covered, till half be conſumed; then ſtrain it out and put in ſome Roach-allom; make it ſharp with it; then make it very ſweet with Hony, and ſet over the fire again till it be boyling hot; then when it is almoſt cold put it into a Glaſs-bottle, and keep it for uſe. When you uſe it, waſh your Mouth with it very hot, three or four times in a day; and then take a little warm Hony in your

your Mouth to ease the smart: Bath Wounds with it very hot and well, then dip linnen Clothes in warm Hony and lay on. Dress it twice a day.

A very fine Poultis to lay on any Sore, to take the inflammation out of it; or to lay to a sore Breast to break, or to dissolve it if it will not break: It will also heal it if broken.

Take a quart of Milk, and boil it with two slight handfuls of Oatmeal, and one good handful of white-Lilly leaves (I mean the green leaves of the white Lillies cut small) when it is boiled enough, put in as much of the best sallad Oil as will make it very soft and moist; according to the bigness of your Sore spread some of it upon a linnen Cloth, and lay over it as hot as you can suffer it Morning and Evening: when you dress it wash it with a little Brandy and Butter.

For a tickling Rheum and Cough.

Take of Conserve of Fox-lungs two ounces, Sirrup of Colts-foot, Sirrup of Maiden-hair, Sirrup of Hore-hound, Sirrup of Hyssop, Sirrup of Violets, of each one ounce; mix them well together, and take them often in the day or night upon a Liquorish-stick.

An

An excellent Balſom for inward Bruiſes, for outward Wounds, and for the Stone.

Take of Oyl-Olive, Oyl of Turpentine, and of the beſt Whitewine, of each one quart, put into them three good handfuls of the tops of St. *Johns* Wort, with the flowers and ſeeds; let them ſtand in a Glaſs in the Sun ten daies, then put them into a long Gally-pot, and ſet that pot into a Kettle of water, and faſten it with Hay; let the water ſeeth for two hours, then take it out and ſet it by: alwaies keep it covered.

If you take it for the Stone, take a ſpoonful of it at a time in a Glaſs of Whitewine, in the Morning faſting, for three days together at the New and Full of the Moon; but if you ſhould be ſuddenly taken, then take it when your ſelf is in pain.

For Sores, warm it a little, and after you have vvell-vvaſhed the Wound with Brandy, lay on the Balſom with a Feather, and dip Lint in it and lay into it, and a piece of Hogs-bladder over that, that the linnen you bind it up with may not ſoak it up, dreſs your wounds Morning and Evening. If

If you take it for an inward Bruiſe, take two ſpoonfuls of it in a Glaſs of Whitewine, and go to bed and ſweat, do ſo three nights together; be ſure to jumble the pot well together when you take any, or elſe the Oils will be at the top, and the Wine at the bottom; the Herbs and Flowers applyed ſtench bleeding in Wounds, or at the Noſe.

A moſt admirable Drink for a Cough: it alſo expelleth any congealed Blood, Impoſtume, or other filthy Humour. It healeth all inward Ulcers, and cooleth inflamed Lungs, and alſo healeth Ulcers in them.

Take two pounds of quick-Lime, and put it into ten quarts of Spring-water in an Earthen-pot; let it ſtand twenty four hours; then you will ſee as it were a thin ice on the top of it, which you muſt take off very clean with a ſcimmer, then pour off all that is clear into another pot, and put into it theſe things following:

Of blew Figgs ſlit in two half a pound, of Raiſons of the Sun ſtoned half a pound, of Liquoriſh ſcraped and ſliced thin four ounces, of China Root ſliced thin

thin two ounces, of Anniſeeds bruiſed one ounce, of the ſhavings of Ivory four ounces, of Maiden-hair one handful, of Burrage, of Pimpernel, of Balm, of Penny-Royal, of Colts-foot, Scabions, Horehound, of St. *Johns* Wort, of each one handful, and half a handful of Marigold flowers; then put in four ounces of Earth-worms, ſlit and cleanſed from their filth with Whitewine.

Let all theſe ſteep in that water 24 hours; then take it and ſtrain it gently and keep it in Glaſs-bottles; drink thereof Morning and Evening a good draught (or if you pleaſe) oftener, and you will find a great benefit.

Take two pounds more of quick-Lime, and put it into the ſame quantity of Spring-water, and do as you did before; only you may uſe the ſame Ingredients as you made the other, without any new.

For

For a Pin and Web in the Eye.

Take of red-Rosewater one quarter of a pint, put into it two pennyworth of Mastick finely powdered, and one quarter of an ounce of white Sugar-Candy; then have in readiness of burnt-Allom, and white Sugar-Candy, of each a like quantity beaten fine and searsed, and mixed well together: When you dress the Eye, first wash it well with the Water, and then blow in some of the powder with a quill, and hold your hand over it till the smart be gone; the next Morning let some Breast-milk be milked into it, and do nothing else in the Morning; and every Evening use the other: so do till your Eye be well.

Do not put any Cloth, or Silk before your Eye, for that poysons it, by causing the venemous humor to return.

This Water is very good for other Sore-Eyes, if they be well washed with it Morning and Evening, and if the Rheum be very much in the Eyes; then lay a plaister of Burgundy-Pitch to the Nape of the Neck, and let it lie as long as it will stick.

For

For the Tooth-ach.

Anoint that ſide of the face on which the Tooth-ach is, from the Temple down to the lower part of the Ear (upon all thoſe Veins which carry the Rheum to the Teeth) with a few drops of Oil of Amber; work it well with your hand and gently, then ſpread a black Ribbon two penny broad with Maſtick, and lay it upon the place which you did anoint, and keep it on.

For a Thruſh in a Childs mouth.

Waſh it Morning and Evening with a little Verjuyce and Hony, warmed a little, and then blow in ſome white Sugar-Candy beaten fine with a quill.

For the Itch.

Take ſome common Brimſtone beaten fine, and mix a little beaten Ginger with it; then tie it up in a Tiffany or Lawn, and let it lie in ſtrong Whitewine Vinegar with ſome Roach-Allom; when it hath lien all night you may begin to uſe it, but the longer it lies the better it will be; when you uſe it, take up the Cloth wherein

wherein the Brimstone is tied, and rub all your Joynts with it very well every night when you go to bed; then take a little Methridate before you go to bed; so do till you are Cured. It is a dangerous thing to cure the Itch, and not to drive it out, for that strikes it in, and many times it falls upon the Lungs; sometimes it causes Convulsion-fits, Apoplexies or Lethargies if not driven out.

It is also very necessary when you have quite killed and cured it, to purge the Party very well, to prevent further mischief.

For a Bruise where no skin is broken.

There is no better thing than to bath it well with Oil of Spike, morning and evening.

For a Sinew-strain.

Take strong Beer or Ale and boil it till it be very thin, then spread it upon Leather, and lay it on as hot as you can suffer it, and let it stay on.

For

For a Conſumption, or other weakneſs.

Take a Gallon of ſtrong Ale-wort, and put therein two ounces of Liquoriſh ſcraped clean and ſliced thin, and one ounce of Anniſeeds bruiſed; boil them together till it be very thick; then ſtrain it while it is hot, and keep it in a Gally-pot, and take thereof every Morning and Evening: It is a very good Remedy.

For a Burn.

Take the juyce of a great Onion, and put to it three ſpoonfuls of Fair-water, and as much pure ſallad Oil, and beat it together very well with two or three Feathers tied together; beat it till it be thick and white, and lay it on with a Feather; then lay on very thin Raggs dipped therein; dreſs it three times in a day, for you muſt not let it be dry; and when you do dreſs it, anoint the Cloths with ſome of it before you take them off, that they may come eaſily: the pulling of them off when they are hard and dry is that which makes a Scar.

When you perceive the fire to be quite out, then leave out the juyce of Onion and

and use only the Oil and Water, and be sure you anoint it eight or ten days after it is quite well.

I have Cured many Burnings, and some with Gunpowder, without a Scar, with this Medicine.

For the Shingles.

Take a Cat, and cut off her Ears, or her Tail, and mix the Blood thereof with a little new-Milk, and anoint the grieved place with it Morning and Evening for three days; and every night when the Party goes to Bed give her or him two spoonfuls of Treacle-water, to drive out the venom.

To take away the pain in the Huckle-bone, or for any Old ach.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch, Oxicroscium, and Paracelsus, of each a like quantity, melt them together in an Earthen-Porringer, and spread them upon Sheeps-leather; then anoint the grieved place with Oil of Amber, and lay on your Plaister.

This is very good also for any Sprain.

For

For one who is ſuddenly taken with a Numbneſs in any Limb.

Take Brandy and Muſtard, and warm them well together, and bath the place very well with it twice a day for a week together, and it will work a wonderful effect.

To take away any extream pain in the Head in any Sickneſs.

At your going to reſt, let a linnen Cloth be dipped in Aquavite, and laid all over the Forehead from one Temple to another; then dip little linnen Rags in Cinnamon-water and put up the Noſtrils, let them not be too ſhort for fear the breath draw them into the Head.

For an Impoſtume in the Ear.

Take a great Onion and roaſt it in a paper wetted (in wood-Embers) when it is enough, put to it two pennyworth of Saffron, and a little ſpoonful of ſallad Oil, and work them well together with the back of a Spoon; then apply it on a linnen Cloth to the hole of the Ear as hot as the Party can ſuffer it, at the time of

of going to rest, and the next day when you take it off, put a warm Cloth instead thereof; thus do three Nights together, and when you find that it is broken and well drawn out: Seringe the Ear with a little warm Sack and Betony-water for three days together, twice a day.

For Deafness in Young or Old.

Take Brine which comes from Beef at the first salting, and boil it very well, and scum it well, and keep it in a Glass for your use:

Then take the Kidney-Suet of a Loin of Mutton, and shave it very thin, and when the Party goes to Bed, fill the hole of the Ear that is grieved with some of the Suet, and stop it with Black-wool, and let him lie on the other side that it fall not out, and as he sleeps it will melt into the Ear; thus do for a Week every Night: when that is done, then take three or four drops of the Brine in a Spoon and warm it a little, and drop into the Ear every night for a Week.

This hath done very much good to one of Fourscore years Old.

For the Emorroids or Piles.

Take of Unguentum Album, vvhich you have at the Apothecaries commonly; melt it over the fire vvith a little ſallad Oil, and put in a little of the beſt Bole-armoniack; apply it upon a linnen Cloth every Night vvhen you go to bed till you are vvell.

For to Cure Heart-burning.

Take prepared Crabs-Eyes, and mix leaf-Gold therein, and keep them in a Box; and when you find your Heart begin to burn, lick two or three times of the powder, and it vvill Cure you for that time, and be a means to keep it away for the future. Alſo a draught of Milk never at all boiled doth help it; but the other Medicine is much better.

For the paſſion of the Heart.

Take as much Confection of Alkermes as a Pea, in a drop or two of Sirrup of Clove-Gilly-flowers, and it will eaſe you in ſuch an inſtant, as you cannot but admire; it is beyond all things that ever I uſed, and not of much coſt. Take heed that it be good Alkermes, for there is much of deceit uſed in it.

For

For the Cramp in the Legs.

Take a lock of black-Thred, about half an ounce, and dip it in ſuch Oil as they greaze Wool withal; then draw it through your hands very well that the Oil may not drop from it; then vvind it about your Thighs, and tie it and keep it on day and night. Eel-skins are alſo good to tie about the Thighs; but firſt they muſt be made gentle and eaſie.

And that which is as good as either of theſe, is to anoint the grieved parts vvith Oil of Spike a vveek together. The ſame perfectly Cures a Crick in the neck, in two or three times uſing. I like the latter beſt.

To Cure a Scabbed-Head, and to kill the Lice.

Take the yolks of ſix hard Eggs, and bruiſe them well with a ſpoon; then put one pound of new-Butter to them that vvas never ſalted; boil them together till you find it to be enough, which will be in an hours ſpace, upon a ſlow fire; let it look blackiſh when you take it off the fire; then ſtrain it and keep it for your

uſe; anoint the Head very well with it twice a day, and it will ſoon deſtroy both Scabs and Lice in a ſhort time, to much admiration.

For Chilblanes on the Hands.

So ſoon as you find your Fingers begin to itch, ſpread ſome Burgundy Pitch upon Leather, and lay round about your Arms; let the Plaiſters be four-fingers broad, and lay them four-fingers above your hand.

They will ſoon abate the itching, and draw forth the humor where they lie, not ſuffering it any more to fall into your hands. Waſh your hands every day with right Venice Soap, and that will help you in the Cure. This is a very certain Remedy to my knowledge. It alſo Cureth ſore hands that are crackt and chopt with a ſharp humour, if you lay the Plaiſters round about the upper-part of your Arm above the Elbow, and waſh with the ſame Soap

To kill the Scurvy before you purge.

Take of Scurvy-grass, of Worm-wood and Sage, of each half a handful, with a little Rue; put them into a pint of Whitewine, and let them boil softly till half be consum'd, close covered; then strain it, and put in as much Saffron as will well colour it.

Divide this into three parts, and take every Morning one; then take this Purge following:

Take five Gallons of Ale, put into it a quarter of a peck of Garden-Scurvy-grass bruised, two great handfuls of Sage, two ounces of Horse-Radish-root scraped and sliced very thin, Red-Dock-root sliced very thin two ounces, Annifeeds bruised one ounce and an half, Liquorish scraped and sliced thin four ounces, Sena two ounces, Figs sliced thin half a pound. When your Ale hath done working, put in all these things and stop it up; when it hath been four days, then drink every Morning a pint, and again at four in the After-noon, till you have drunk all the Ale. With this I have Cured many who were very bad.

For a Squinacy, or other ſore Throat.

Take the whiteſt dung of a Dog, which he hath dunged abroad in *May*, let it dry in the Sun very well, and when you have occaſion to uſe it, beat it fine and ſearce it, and give the Party thereof a ſlight ſpoonful in a Glaſs of White-wine; and mix ſome with Hony, and ſpread it and lay to the Throat: let the Plaiſter lie on, and take the other three Nights and it will Cure you.

For a Red-face.

Every Night waſh your Face with this following: Take Fumitory-water half a pint, a little lump of Allom, and a little white Sugar-Candy; with the juyce of one Lemmon, and as much common Brimſtone beaten fine as will lye upon a half Crown heaped. Do not wipe your Face when you have waſhed it, but let it dry in.

Every Morning drink a Glaſs of old *Malago*-Sack, and eat a little Toaſt dipped therein.

It will be very good for you to Purge every Spring, if you find much heat in it, which you may know by a dry hot hand, and inward heat.

To

be ſure to ſhift them often, till the Coar be drawn out.

For a Plague-Sore.

Take Figgs half a pound, and of Hony as much; beat them together extreamly well; then ſpread ſome of it upon a Burdock-leaf, if you can have one, or elſe upon a linnen Cloth: dreſs it twice a day; this will both break and heal it. Uſe it till it be quite well.

An excellent Medicine preſcribed by a Worthy Phyſician, againſt the Plague and Peſtilence.

Take of ſtrong White-wine Vinegar half a pint, of Spring-water one quarter of a Pint; mix them together, and put thereto one ounce of Venice-Treacle: Take of this every Morning two ſpoonfuls, and anoint your Noſtrils with a little Methridate; for that will not ſuffer any Infection to paſs that way.

To kill Worms which breed about the Noſe.

Waſh it often with Vinegar, Allom, and Brimſtone, till you find they are killed: and then uſe Pomatum every Night to ſmooth the skin.

For Childrens Scabbed-faces.

Take Mallow-leaves, and the leaves of Red-Dock, of each a like quantity; ſhred them ſmall, and put as much ſallad Oil to them as will juſt ſtand even with them; then boil them on a ſoft fire till you find the Herbs begin to be criſpy; then preſently take it off, and ſtrain it out and keep it: Anoint the Face with it twice in a day, and every time before you dreſs it, waſh off that you laid on before with Butter and Beer. This is very good to Heal and Cleanſe.

For Cheſt-Worms.

Take a quarter of a pint of New-Milk, and when it boils put in a piece of Allom, and ſtir it about till you ſee that the Milk be well turned, then take out the Allom, and take off the Curd very clean,

clean, and give the Party the Cleer drink, to drink in the Morning fasting: do so three Mornings together, and it will kill all the Worms; but then it will be necessary for to purge them with these things following:

Take a pound of Pruons, and stew them leisurely in fair Water; and take half an ounce of Sena and tie it up in a piece of Tiffany, with half an ounce of Liquorish scraped and sliced thin, and a quarter of an ounce of Anniseeds bruised; let these stew in the Pipkin with the Pruons till they are enough; then every Morning fasting give four or five, or more, of the Pruons, according to the Age of the Party; and also two or three spoonfuls of the Liquor: do so so long as you see fitting. I have given this with very good success.

A fine Julip for one in an Ague or Feaver.

Take four ounces of French-Barley and wash it well, then boil it in three quarts of Water till half be consumed; then strain the Barley from it, and put into the Water the juyce of two Lem-

mons,

mons, and as much white Sugar-Candy as will well ſweeten it; then put in two ounces of Sirrup of Violets, and nine ſheets of Leaf-Gold cut very ſmall, give the ſick Party of this three or four times in a day, four or five ſpoonfuls at once; it is both cordial, and very pleaſant.

I Think I have ſaid enough concerning thoſe things which I have already written in this little Book: I will now give you ſome Directions for ſeveral ſorts of Work, which may pleaſure you in your Chambers and Cloſets.

And if any of you ſhall deſire to be further informed than I can poſſibly direct in Writing; or to confirm themſelves in what they have already made Trial of, if you pleaſe to give your ſelves the trouble as to come to me, I ſhall give you the beſt aſſiſtance I can in any of thoſe things which I profeſs to teach, and for a competent gratuity.

I

I have set down every thing as plain as I can; and I know there are many who have done things very well by my Books only: but you may imagine that if you did learn a little by sight of my doing, you would do much better; For if my Pen can teach you well, how much better would my Tongue and Hands do? The one to make answer to any Objection or Question; the other to order or to shape any thing. So that in my opinion you would not lose by having some personal Acquaintance with me; neither would I willingly lose my time and labour in informing you: Therefore I beseech you let it be thus;

Be pleased to afford me some of your Mony,
And
I will repay you with my pains and Skill.

That I judge to be fair on both sides.

Imprimis: *To make Tranſparent Work.*

BOil all in Earth, and let your Pipkin be three quarts full of Iſinglaſs, ſuch as you have at the Apothecaries, broken into ſmall pieces, and a ſmall quantity of Gum-Dragon amongſt it; then fill it up with fair Water, and boil it till you find it be enough, which you may well know by dipping your Wyer therein; which muſt be ſhaped according to the Leaves or Flowers you intend it for. Strain it while it is hot.

Now for the COLOURS.

First, *For Red.*

Take the ſhavings of Brazil-wood, and fill your Pipkin half full with them; then fill it up with Water, and put in a little Roch-Allom; ſet it over the fire, and when it boils ſtrain it out. This and Oil-Tartar makes a Purple: Do not mix it too hot for that will ſpoil it.

For

For Sea-Green.

Take one ounce of Verdigreace, and a pint of Whitewine, and let it but just boil together; then let it drop thorough a double Brown-paper, and it will be a perfect Sea-Green.

For White.

Take of the best Cerus, and dissolve it in some of the best Isinglass-liquor, and it is done: So must you mix all your Colours, as you do use them, with some of that Liquor, and put them into Gally-pots.

For Yellow.

Take Saffron and tie it in a Rag, and put it into some of your Liquor; to which you must add Gum-Arabick and Fair-water; two parts of Gum, and one of Water: When you use them, you must warm them, and lay them on with a Pencil, on the wrong-side of the Flowers.

For Primrose-Colour.

Yellow and White makes it very right: You may make it as Deep or as Pale as you will; some will do well a little Deeper than the other.

Flesh-

Fleſh-Colour.

Vermillion and White makes Fleſh-Colour.

Damask-Roſe Colour.

Vermillion, and Brazil, and Purple, and White makes the Damaſck-Roſe Colour.

Graſs-Green.

The yellow added to the Sea-Green makes a perfect Graſs-Green, and very beautiful.

Blew.

You muſt put in ſome Smalt into your Liquor, and ſtrain it very well; and when you will have it Pale, mix a little White with it.

Clove-Colour.

Take Logwood and boil as you do the Brazil.

Tauney.

Mix the Clove-Colour and Red together.

To make the Puff-work.

Take two ounces of white Vellom cut in pieces, and ſteep it in a pint and half of

Blew.

Take Indico and mix with the Spirit of Sack, and when your ſtains are thorough dry, rub them over with White-bread, and wipe it off again with a ſoft clean linnen Cloth.

A moſt excellent Black-Dye for any Stuffs or Stockens.

Take one peck and half of black Alder-Bark, and break it indifferently ſmall; then ſteep it three days in three Pails full of water, and if you have any ruſty Iron ſteep it with it; then boil it with a pound of green-Copperus, for the ſpace of an hour and half; if you can get them, put alſo one ounce of Nut-galls beaten to boil with the reſt: then ſcum off all the Bark and let it boil up again; then put your Stuff in which you mean to Dye, and ſtir it down altogether as near as you can, and keep ſtirring of it down for a quarter of an hour; then take it out and drain it, and let it half-dry; then put it in again and do as before; then let it be quite dry, and when it is ſo, waſh it ſo long as it will blaze the Water, then dry it well.

To

To make clean Glass-Windows.

First brush them with a Cobwebbing-Broom, then take some Spanish-Whiting and warm Water and wash them all over very well, and rub them every where; then wash it off again with cold Water very well, and rub them with clean Rags till they are very dry.

And if you would paint the Wooden-barrs of your Windows white or red, take Red-lead, or White-lead, and grind it with a little Linseed-Oil, and then lay it on with a Brush; but first you must let them be very clean: Do it over twice, but let the first be dry before you lay on the second.

To make pretty Frames for slight Pictures in Black only.

Cut Past-board plain, without form, but only long narrow pieces about two fingers breadth, and fasten them together at the corners with a little Glew; then wash them over with a Brush, with a little Lamb-black and Size mixed well together; then presently before it be dry,

strew

ſtrew it all over with French-Froſt, of what Colour you pleaſe; then put on ſome Shells with Bees-wax and Roſin melted together hot.

To make Frames for Pictures in work of Satten, Stitch, and the like.

Let a handſome plain Frame be made of Deal-wood, fit for your piece of Work; then black it over as you did the other, and Froſt it; then have in readineſs ſome Bones out of the Heads of Whitings, Froſted over firſt; do them over with a Feather, with ſome Water wherein Gum-Arabick hath been ſteeped, and put on your Froſt, and let ſome be of one Colour, and ſome of another. Make ſome little Flowers of ſeveral Colours upon round pieces of Cards, with ſmall Satten-Ribbon, and faſten ſome Wier for the ſtalks; get ſome Shells and ſome Mother-Pearl; ſome Corral and ſome Amber; ſome little kinds of Creatures made in Wax, as Frogs, and ſuch like; pieces of old Neck-Laces, and Pendants, with a little Moſs. When you have got all your things ready, put on your Shells firſt in ſeveral Fancies with Bees-wax and Roſin,

and

and do them quick, and cruſh them on hard; then put on the Mother-pearl, and then as you pleaſe the reſt of the things till you have put on all. It will look like a Frame of great price, but it will not coſt any great matter.

To adorn a Room with Prints.

Buy of your Prints only Black and White, of ſorts what are good, and cut them very exactly with a ſmall pair of Ciſſers from the paper, put them into a Book as you do cut them; then let your Room be done with plain Deal, but Wainſcot faſhion, and let it be painted all over with White-lead and Linſeed-Oil, ground together, and ſome little ſtreaks imitating Marble: then lay your Prints upon a ſmooth-board with the wrong-ſides upwards; then with a knife take ſome Gum-Dragon, ſteeped well in fair water, ſpread them all over as thin as you can, and ſtill as you do them, take them up with your knife, and ſo turn them into your hand, and clap them upon the Wainſcot; but let it be dry firſt; cloſe them well on with your fingers that they be not hollow in any place; and obſerve

obſerve to put them in proper places, or elſe it will be ridiculous; be ſure to put the things flying above, and the walking and creeping things below; let the Houſes and Trees be ſet ſenſibly, as alſo Water with Ships ſailing, as you put them on, obſerve that they have a relation one to another.

If you employ your fancy well, you may make fine ſtories, which will be very delightful and commendable; alſo Gardens and Forreſts, Landskips, or indeed any thing you can imagine; for there is not any to be named, but you may find it in Prints, if you go to a Shop that is well ſtored, nor no Pencil can ſhadow more rare than that will ſhew; it makes a Room very lightſome as well as fine: as for thoſe in Colours I do not eſteem for this purpoſe, for they look Childiſhly, and too gay.

If you mean to make Stories, you muſt buy good ſtore of Figures; the coloured ones are good to put upon white Plates and Flower-pots for Cloſets.

To dreſs up Glaſs-Plates, on which you may lay dry Sweetmeats or Biskets.

Take your Glaſs-Plates, and lay the right-ſides downward upon a Table; then have in readineſs ſome coloured Prints finely cut, and lay them on with Gum, with their right-ſides to the wrong-ſide of the Plates; then take ſome Spaniſh-Whiting, mixed with Size which is purely cleer, let it be as Batter for a Pudding; order it ſo that there may be no knots in it, but that it may be very ſmooth; then ſpread the ſame all over upon the Prints (not too thick) and when they are very dry, wipe the right-ſide clean, and ſet them up in your Cloſet to uſe at your pleaſure.

Fine Hangings for Cloſets.

Make ſome plain Net with Brown-thread, and a good round Pin; let the Panes be as long and as broad as you think fit; when they are done, waſh them and ſtarch them very ſtiff, and pull them out againſt the fire till they are quite dry, then put one of them into a long Tent, and let it be very ſtreight; then have in readineſs

readiness a Paper drawn with Leaves, or Flowers and Leaves together, or any other things you like; tack it at the corners under the Net, and so flourish it according to the Paper.

To make Feathers of Woosted which do look very like natural Feathers, for the Corners of Beds.

About four pounds of French-Woosted will serve your turn; three pounds of that colour your Bed is wrought with, and one pound of White.

First, Buy three quarters of a pound of Wier of sixteen pence the pound; burn it in the fire till it be red-hot; then take it out and cool it, then cut it into pieces; twenty of them must be a yard long, and sixteen something shorter, and twelve must be but a quarter of a yard long, or little more; double all these Wiers in the middle, and twist them slightly; then take your Woosted and open it, and cut every skean twice; then comb it well with a Horn-Comb; then cut it in whole locks as it is, in pieces about a quarter of a yard long, or something less, and comb every one of them;

then take three Brown-threds, turn a large Stool the bottom upwards, and tie theſe Brown-threds from one foot of the Stool to the other very ſtreight; then take a long double Brown-thred in a Needle, and then take one of your ſhort locks of Cruel, or Wooſted, and caſt over your Threds which you have tied to the Stool; hang them even, then ſew them faſt to the tied ſtring; which that you may the better do, be ſure to hold the ends of the Wooſted in one hand, and ſew with the other; for if you do not ſew the tied Thred faſt in, your Feather will not hold but come to pieces: and one thing you muſt be ſure of, that as you ſew them, to clap another lock on before you have done that you begun, or elſe there will be gaps in your Feathers: In every Feather you muſt put three locks of White, or more if you pleaſe; but not too much in a lock: When you have thus ſewed them, then take your Wiers, faſten a Needle and double Brown-thred to the bolt end of it, and begin at one end of your Wooſted you have ſewn, and ſew the Wier very faſt to it; you muſt leave at the other end as much Wier as may be convenient

venient to bind them up in a Plume, when you have done them all: When you have done thus, then take some double white Woosted, and sew over all that so thick, that nothing may be discovered that you have done before; then cut the Feather from the tied string, and lay it on your Lap, or a Table, and comb it; then take it by the stalk, and with a Bodkin part it as right in the middle as you can; then comb it upwards, towards the tip, and you will quickly perceive it to look like a natural Feather; then with your Cissers cut it in shape, and then comb it a little again: the little ones of all must be made with Woosted not above half a quarter of a yard long, for they are for the sprigs which stand up in the middle, and there must be three in every sprig. The twenty large Feathers are for every Corner five, and the other sixteen are for every Corner four.

When you bind them up, first bind those three together which are for the Sprig, and turn the right-sides inward; then put on the four with the right-sides inwards, and then the five; and bind the Wiers very fast.

Then put them into the Cups, and turn the Feathers quite back, and bow them down as you would have them be.

I have given you as full a direction as I can in writing; but you may imagine, that if you were with me but one hour, you would learn perfectly. For these kind of Feathers I have taken many a pound.

Some count it folly in me to declare so many things, and rather wish me to keep them secret; but I am of that humour that I must and will impart all, what may be beneficial to others; For we are not born for our selves alone. God made us to serve him, and to keep his Commandements; and I am sure it is part of my duty to be kind to my Neighbour, and what is kindness more shewed in, than by giving good Counsel, and good Instructions; and when we are not near, then to express our selves in Writing. So do I do by you all, and do beseech you to practice what I direct you to.

How to save much work, and to make a suit of Chairs which be very noble.

Let what Draught you please be drawn upon a very course French-Canvas; then have your Chairs cut out as you would have them, either of Camlet or Paragon; put your Stuff into a Tent, and then tack your Canvas streight upon it; so work it in Cros-stich, and take heed that you do not cleave the Threds of the Canvas in the working, nor work your Woosted or Silk too full; and when you have done, cut your Canvas between your Leaves and Flowers, and pluck out every Thred one by one, and there will be your Work very brave upon your Stuff, and will look very high; then form it about with what coloured Gimp you fancy best.

And if you want skill to shadow, desire the Drawer to direct you in the drawing of it; but then you must get an Embroiderer to draw it, for no other can direct you right; and you had better not work, then that which is ridiculous.

This way saves the grounding, or cutting out to Embroider, and is much better and not common; therefore to be more esteemed.

Another way for Chairs.

Let your Draught be drawn upon Stuff or Satten, what elſe you pleaſe, and work it with Wooſted or Silk, or both together, which doth better then Silk alone if it be upon Stuff; but if upon Silk, then Silk alone doth beſt: Work it in Satten-ſtich, and as many other ſtiches as you know, or can deviſe; and when you bring off one ſhadow, take a bright one from another, and that wil much quicken and enliven your work; for one ſhadow ſimply of it ſelf looks very faint: Obſerve when you walk abroad and find a dead Leaf, or beginning but to wither, how many ſhadows there is mixed together; alſo what Bark of a Tree, what Flie, Worm, or Snail do we admire but thoſe which are extraordinary for their Colours: it is in thoſe things, and as much difference as is between a beautiful Lady and a Cinder Woman (the one hath lovelineſs to their dying hour, the other are never comely) there are alſo ſome Leaves which be of a perfect Graſs-green, ſome Willow, ſome Sea-green, which are in themſelves very pleaſant,

pleasant, and some of the dullest Colours you must put in, and then your work will shew the more naturally; and whatsoever you do, be sure to let your shadow be very dark, for without a dark shadow you can make no lively Work.

Now for the folds of your Leaves or Flowers there must be a place for shadow, but that must be begun with a midling Colour, and fall very light, with some other shadow among those you begin with; but be sure not to choose your Colours too near in such a case, but skip a Colour, or sometimes two, and you will find it very fine work; when you have done one piece, form it about with a Back-stich, and let it be purely wrought, and of such a Colour, sad or light, as may agree with the Leaf or Flower you work: Let the Stalks of all be of one shadow, Hair-colour or Ash-colour will suit with any thing.

You must be sure to shadow your Stalks with Black, where you find any part of any thing to lie over it; and in all dark places be sure to begin your shadow with Black.

This kind of Work I have wrought often upon Demities; and have wrought thereon with Wooſted, Cruel, and Mohair, in all ſorts of Stiches; all kinds of Shadows, and many fancies which were after my own fancy, not at all to imitate others; for there is nothing which I hate more, than to work as a Child doth after a Sampler: That brain that can invent nothing, is good for nothing; nor there is nothing which I more love than Invention.

One Bed thus wrought, with Chairs belonging to it, is worth a hundred Ginnies before the Upholſterer comes to touch it; and may, if it be cleanly wrought, be uſed ſeveral years before it be waſhed; as hath been proved.

It will not be amiſs to give you ſome directions for the waſhing of it.

Firſt, Make a ſtrong ladder with Soap and good Water, reaſonable warm; then lay one of your Curtains upon a Table, and with a Bruſh and ſome of this ladder, rub it very well all over, and do ſo till three Ladders are ſpent; then pour on good ſtore of fair Water to Rinſe it very well; then hang it to dry from the Sun, with the wrong-ſide outward, and as it dries

dries, pluck it out and smooth it, and fold it up, and then hang it out again, and so do till it be quite dry: There is no Colour but will hold, if you do wash it after this manner; but if you do rub the Soap upon it, that will change the Colours.

The best Lining for these Beds is changable Sarsnet, or Ducape, for that will agree with any of your shadows, and it is as cheap as any thing.

To embroider Petty-coats, Bodices, or Belts.

When your Pattern is drawn, form it about with black Gimp, or other, which you do fancy best, and fill the Leaves and under-parts of the Flowers with Saxen-stich, some dark and some lighter: then for the upper-parts, and seeds of Flowers, let them be done with high-work, as Purple-stich, and such like, and let your stalks be all alike with a great Gimp twisted; your Flowers may be of all manner of Shadows as you fancy; and if you shadow them well, they will look very naturally. Thus you may go fine, and with less cost than if you bought good Lace.

It is more commendable a great deal to wear ones own Work, than to be made fine vvith the Art of others; and though one may be envied for it, yet none can have ſo juſt a quarrel againſt them, becauſe it is their Ingenuity; and beſides it argues that Perſon not to be idle, but rather a good Houſe-wife. Any fool may be made fine with Coſt, but give me thoſe who can be neat and nobly habited with but a reaſonable charge. The World is grown very fine of late years, but it is with ſo much charge (together with ſo ill a phanſie ſome have in chooſing things) that they look more like Stage-players than fit to come into any Church, or Civil places: Some will plead Ignorance, not knowing how to do theſe things, but that's a bare Excuſe; for if they know not already, they may learn: In a Weeks time I dare undertake to teach any Ingenious Perſon to Embroider any of theſe things; therefore if any of you have a deſire to Learn, I ſhall be willing to wait on you at your Houſes, and to teach you and your Servants; and for my Work, what I ſhall do, and for Teaching of you, I ſhall expect four ſhillings the day, and, I hope,

hope, you vvill judge it reaſonable: for you may imagine, that the mean while I am with you, I am wholly ſequeſtred from all profits and benefits which might happen. Likewiſe if any Gentlewoman would learn to Preſerve, if ſhe pleaſe to give me forty ſhillings in hand, ſhe ſhall have the liberty to come ſo oft as ſhe pleaſes, and bring her materials with her; and at any time if there be any new thing to be learned, at any time, for ſeven years, I will direct her, or give her a Receipt, if at diſtance.

I think it will not be amiſs if I give you ſome direction what ſtitches to put into a Bed which is wrought only with one Colour, therefore obſerve this following:

Form it all with a double Back-ſtitch, and on the one ſide of the Stalks work a broad Gold-ſtitch, and bring it off by degrees with powdering, firſt pretty big ſtitches, and ſo ſmaller and ſmaller; work the veins of the leaves with Bread-ſtitch, Chain-ſtitch, open Chain-ſtitch, and any other that you can think on, or deviſe; then ſprig them thick with ſeveral Fancies, and let the folds of your Leaves be the thinneſt work, and be ſure you put a ſhadow under every fold. If

If your leaves be great, let them be the fuller of Work, or elſe you had as good do nothing; for how will the Ground ſhew if the work be too thin.

I ſaw a very fine Bed once wrought in this manner following :

The Ground was an Aſh-colour Paragon, and drawn all over vvith Clouds, ſome of one ſort, ſome of another, and wrought to reſemble the Clouds of Night; ſome very dark, ſome lighter, and here and there between were Stars made vvith oyes, vvhich you muſt be ſure to have them good, or elſe they vvill change; elſe they vvill hold as long as your other vvork will laſt.

I have often been deſired to give ſome directions for Work in Print, and truly I have ſo done as plain as I can: I heartily wiſh I could infuſe all that I can do, into thoſe vvho are deſirous to learn; it vvould do them good, and me no harm; for I am ſtill, and ſhall be all my lifetime improving my ſelf: and ſtill as I do purchaſe new things, I ſhall impart them to you.

I ſhall now give you ſomething of Cookery, and ſuch as hath not yet been Printed.

Impri-

Imprimis: *To pot Fowl to carry to Sea; or to keep to be spent in your House.*

TAke a good company of Duck and Mallard, pluck them, and draw them, and lay them in a Tub with a little Pepper and Salt for twenty four hours; then truss them and roast them; and when they are rosted let them drain from their Gravy, for that will make them corrupt; then put them handsomly into a Pot, and take the Fat which came from them in the roasting, and good store of Butter, and melt together in a pot, set into a Kettle of boiling-water, put therein good store of Cloves bruised a little, some sliced Nutmeg, Mace, Bay-leaves, and Salt, and let them stew in the Butter a while; then while it is hot pour it over your Fowls in the Pot, and let the Pot be filled, so that the Fowls may be covered; then lay a Trencher in upon them, and keep them down with a weight or stone till they are cold; then take of the same kind of Spice which you did put into your Butter, beat it very fine, and strew

ſtrew over it, and lay ſome Bay-leaves on the top, ſo cover it up; they will keep a good while. Drain your Fowl from the Gravy twenty four hours before you put them into your Pot.

A very fine way to pot Neats-Tongues.

Take the largeſt Neats-Tongues you can get, and Salt them very well; two days after pour away the bloody-Brine, and Salt them again, and let them lie in that Salt a Month; then take ſome Salt-Peter, and a little Roach-Allom beaten together, and rub them over with that, and let them lie one Week; then boil them till they be tender, with ſome Hay on the top of them, then take them out of the Kettle, and pull off the skins; then hang them up in a Chimney where Wood is burnt for four daies and nights: then melt ſome Butter with Spice, as you do for the Potted-fowl, and put your Tongues in a Pot, and pour that over them; and when they have been Potted one Month, take out one, and eat it with Muſtard and Sugar, or Muſtard alone. Theſe will look very red, and eat pleaſantly.

To boil Beef or Mutton to eat ſavourly.

Take any piece of good Beef, and ſet it on the fire with as much water as will cover it; put in ſuch a quantity of Salt as you think fit; let it boil, and ſcim it very well; then put in a little whole Pepper, Lemmon-pill, a blade or two of Mace, ſome ſliced Nutmeg, a few Cloves, and a little Time and Winter-Savory; ſo let them ſtew together cloſe covered upon a ſlow-fire till your Meat begin to be tender; then put in good ſtore of Herbs, as Perſley, Spinage, Lettice, Chervil, Radiſh-tops, Sorrel, or any other Herb you love: and when the Herbs are boiled, and the Meat thoroughly tender, put ſome ſliced Bread into the bottom of the Diſh, and lay your Meat on it, then pour your Broth thereon, and ſerve it to the Table: One drop of this Broth will be better than twenty which is made the plain way.

If they who are to eat it do love Onion or Shelot, it will do very well to put ſome in.

To Boil, or rather to Stew a Leg of Veal, a very ſavory Diſh.

Take a large white Leg of Veal, and ſtuff it with ſome fat Bacon and Sage ſhred ſmall together, with a little Sage and Nutmeg; cover it with Water, put in ſome Salt, let it boil, and ſcim it well; then put in ſome ſweet Herbs, and ſome Spice, ſuch as you love, and let it boil leiſurely cloſe covered; then when you find that the Knuckle begins to be tender, put in a pound of Sauſages cut one by one, and let them ſtew with it for a while; when you find it is enough, put in a piece of freſh Butter, and ſerve it in with the Broth upon ſliced Bread, and lay the Sauſages on the top: Garniſh the Diſh with Collops of Bacon and Sauſages.

To fry Clary the beſt way.

Take the Yolks and White of Eggs beaten together very well; then put a little grated Nutmeg, and beaten Cinnamon therein; then having your Butter very hot in the Frying-pan, take a Leaf by the ſtalk end and dip it therein, and lay

lay it into the Pan, and ſo another as faſt as you can, till your Pan be full; fry them brown with a very quick fire, and ſerve them in with a little Butter: Forget not a little Salt amongſt your Eggs when you beat them.

To dreſs a Legg of Mutton, a very ſavory Diſh.

Boil your Mutton in Water and Salt for the ſpace of an hour; then cut it in thin ſlices, and put it into a Diſh over a Chaffing-diſh of Coals, without any Liquor, and in a little time you will find the Gravy will be Liquor enough; then put in a little Salt, and a little grated Nutmeg, one Onion, or two or three Shelots ſliced, a ſprig of Time, and Winter-ſavory, and one Anchovy; let it ſtew between two Diſhes till it be almoſt enough; then put in a piece of freſh Butter, and when it hath ſtewed a little longer, take it up and ſerve it in: Garniſh your Diſh with pickled Barberries, and pickled Oyſters.

To ſtew Muſcles, or Cockles.

Take any of them, and waſh them very well, and put them into boiling Water and Salt, and let them boil till they gape; then take them up, and take them out of their ſhells, and put them into a Diſh over a Chaffing-diſh of Coals with a little Whitewine, a blade or two of Mace, and a little Nutmeg and whole Pepper; let them ſtew a while; then put in a piece of Butter and ſhake them together; then put your Fiſh into a hot Diſh, and take the yolks of two or three Eggs well beaten, and thicken the Sauce vvith them over the fire; you muſt let them be but a little time over the fire, and ſtir it vvell for fear it turn. Garniſh your Diſh vvith Perſley, Salt, and pickled Barberries.

To ſtew Parſnips: A good Diſh.

Boil the tendereſt Parſnips very well, then ſcrape them very clean, and cut them in two, and then ſlit them in half; put them in a Diſh vvith ſome Whitevvine, vvhole Mace, grated Nutmeg, and a little Salt;

Salt; vvhen they have ſtewed cloſe covered one hour, then put in ſome pieces of Marrow, and a little Sūgar; then ſtew them very vvell, and a little before you take them up, put in a little Butter, and ſhake them vvell together, and ſerve them in. Garniſh your Diſh vvith thin ſlices of boiled Parſnip, and fine Sugar beaten and ſearced.

To make a good Pye of Beef.

Take of the tendereſt piece of Beef, and cut it in thin ſlices, and beat it very vvell vvith a Rouling-pin, and lay it in a little quantity of Claret-vvine all night, vvith a little grated Nutmeg, and cracked Pepper; in the Morning make your Pye, and lay ſome Butter in the bottom; then lay in your Meat, but firſt Salt it a little; then lay ſome more Butter on the top, and pour in that Wine in vvhich it lay, and ſo cloſe it up, and let it Bake three hours, or more: So ſerve it in hot.

To dreſs red Beet-Roots.

Waſh them and boil them very well, ſlice them in round ſlices, and eat them with Butter, Vinegar and Salt; and you may if you pleaſe eat them cold with Oyl, and Vinegar and Salt; it is a very pleaſant Sallad.

To make a good Pidgeon Pye.

Pluck your Pidgeons very well; then cut them in halves, waſh them and dry them; cleanſe their Livers and Gizzards alſo, and let them go with them; ſeaſon them with Pepper, Salt, and Nutmeg. When your Pye is raiſed, lay in ſome Butter in the bottom, then lay in your Pidgeons, with the cut-ſide downward; and then the Yolks of hard Eggs, and a little Time ſtripped from the Stalks; then lay on ſome more Butter on the top, and put in a glaſs-full of Claret-wine: So lid your Pye, and let it bake one Hour.

To boil a Cock, and to make good Broth with him.

Pluck and draw your Fowl, wash him very well, and bruise his Leggs; boil him in a little Water and Salt for one hour; then add some Water wherein Mutton hath been boiled, and put in a quarter of a pound of French-Barley, or Rice, which you please, with some Time, Winter-savory, and a little Lemmon-pill, a little large Mace and sliced Nutmeg, with a Clove or two.

When it is clean scummed, let it only stew till it be enough; then take up the Cock for a while, and boil the Broth very well; then put him in again and heat him throughly; then serve it to the Table, and garnish your dish with Lemmon and Barberries.

Be sure to truss your Fowl handsomly. This Dish is very good for Weak People.

To boil a Fore-Loyn of Pork, with good Sauce to it.

Let your Pork be reasonably well salted, and boil it very well; then have in readiness a good quantity of Sorrel stripped

ſtripped from the Stalks, and beaten in a Mortar as fine as poſſible you can, then put in a few Crumbs of Bread, the yolks of hard Eggs, vvith a little Muſtard, and a little Salt: and ſo ſerve in your Pork vvith this Sauce, and garniſh your Diſh vvith Perſley, or any other Green Leaves.

To ſtew Rabbits.

When they are flea'd cut them in pieces, and put them into a Pot vvith as much Water as vvill vvell cover them; put in ſome Salt and let them boil, and ſcum them vvell, then put in a faggot of Sweet-herbs, and let them ſtevv cloſe covered; then pill a good quantity of great Onions, and boil them in ſeveral Waters till they be tender; put them alſo into the Pot vvith your Rabbits, and let them ſtevv till the Rabbits be very tender: a little before you take them up, put in a good quantity of freſh Butter, and a little Vinegar, and ſtir it about very vvell; and then Diſh them for the Table, and garniſh your Diſh vvith Onion, Salt, and green Leaves.

To boil Green-Peaſe.

When they are ſheal'd put them into a long Gally-pot, and ſet it into a Pot of Seething-vvater, and cover the Gally-pot very vvell, and in a ſhort time you vvill find the Peaſe to be fine and tender; then put them out into a Diſh, and ſtrew ſome Salt upon them, and put in a good quantity of Butter, and ſo ſhake them vvell betvveen tvvo Diſhes; then put them into a hot Diſh, and ſerve them to the Table. If they vvho are to eat them do love Sparemint, put in a ſprigg into the Pot vvith them.

Theſe are far more pleaſant and ſvveet, then thoſe vvhich are boiled in Water.

To preſerve Green-Peaſe a while.

When they are ſheal'd and pickt, put them into a long Gally-pot, and take ſome Butter, and cover them vvith it, and cloſe it down upon them vvith your hand; your Butter muſt not be melted but cold; then cover your Pot very vvell and ſet it in a cool place.

To

To dreſs Old Beans.

Lay them in Water one Night; then put them into cold Water, and ſet them over the fire, and let them heat by degrees; and when they are hot, let them boil apace, and with them a piece of Bacon, and ſome Perſley; when they are very tender take them up, and drain them well from the Water; pour ſome Butter melted very thick over them, and lay Bacon on each ſide of them, and ſerve them to the Table.

To dreſs Old French-Beans.

Water them as you do the other Old Beans, and boil them after the ſame manner, but no Bacon with them, and when they are enough, take them up, and drain them well from the Water; ſtrew ſome Salt and grated Nutmeg on them, and Butter them well.

To ſtew Beef, a very fine way.

Slice your Beef in thin ſlices, and put it into a long Gally-pot, with a ſliced Onion, ſome Pepper, and ſome Salt, and ſweet Herbs, with a little Perſley; cover the Pot cloſe, and ſet it in a Kettle of ſeething water; ſo let it be ten or twelve hours, and put in a little Clarret Wine alſo.

Let the fire be well tended under the Kettle, and you will find a dainty Diſh of it.

Your meat muſt be reaſonable Fat: Serve it to the Table upon ſippets of White-bread.

To make rare Pyes of a Calves-Head.

Take a fine fat Calves-Head, and cleanſe it well; boil it with Water and Salt till it be very tender; then take it from the Bones and mince it very ſmall; then to a pound of this Meat, take one pound of Currans, waſhed and picked very well, one pound of Raiſons of the Sun, a little Salt, ſome Nutmeg, Cloves, Mace, and Cinnamon beaten fine, a little

Whitewine, and a little Lemmon-pill ſhred ſmall, with a little Sugar, and the yolks of four hard Eggs; having your Pye ready raiſed lay Butter in the bottom; then put in your minc'd Meat, and on the top of it lay ſome pieces of Marrow, and ſome Dates cut in thin ſlices, then lay Butter over that, and lid it and bake it; and when it is baked, cut open the Lid, and put in a little Whitewine, Butter and Sugar. This is a very good Pye, and may be eaten hot or cold.

To make a Pudding of cold Meat.

Take any pieces of cold Meat, which is not fit to come to the Table any more, as Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Capon, Chicken, Rabbit, or the like; mince either of theſe very ſmall, and put ſome Milk to it, and the yolks and whites of Eggs, with ſome beaten Spice and Salt, and a little Sugar; make it up with a little Flower, ſo that you may wrap it in a piece of thin Paſte; put it into boiling water, and let it boil two or three hours; then take it up and put it into a Diſh, and ſo cut it in ſlices, and Butter it; ſtrew Sugar

Sugar on your Diſh and ſerve it in. This may be called *The good Houſ-wives Pudding*.

They are fools who cannot tell what to do with ſcraps of Meat: (Are they any worſe than the reſt?) If any be too Fat, let them try it up for Suet, elſe make a Florentine or Pudding with it; and ſo uſed, you may bring it (if occaſion were) before a Great Perſon. It is an eaſie matter here for any that hath Mony, if they have nothing but cold Meat in the Houſe, to go to the Market and buy a Joynt of Meat: But, I pray, what do they in other Countries, where they have not ſuch plenty? Do they not live upon green Herbs, Plants and Roots, as much as any kind of Meat? And who are ſo weak as our *Engliſh* People? for they eat ſo much of Meat, that they diſtemper themſelves with it: whereas if they did eat Herbs, Roots and Plants more freely, it would be better for them. Obſerve the Diet of the *French*, *Italian*, *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, *Portugals*, or any other Nation; they make good ſavory Meat, and do not ſpend half ſo much Meat as we do; yet, who ſo ſtrong as they? you ſhall hardly ever ſee a Crooked

perſon among a thouſand of them, nor weak ey'd, ſo far as to give blemiſh to them; and I do impute that to their Diet partly: And that they do not Coat their Children too ſoon, when they are young, but keep them long in their Blankets; that prevents the Rickets, and many other Diſtempers: but our proud Nurſes here muſt be humour'd, although it be to the ruine of a Child; but if there were none would humour them more than I, they would be mute. Let them look well to a Child, and keep it ſweet and clean, and then if they have their Wages duly paid them, they have no reaſon to find fault: If the Child do not go ſo fine as they would have it, it will be the Parents ſhame, not theirs. It is better to let a Child, or ones ſelf go plain, than to run in Debt for fine Cloaths. They that will heed what I ſay, I believe it will do no harm, but a great deal of good, for they will find it true what I ſay.

Did I not ſee what fools we are made, here in England, both by our Nurſes and Servants, and what deſtruction there is made in many Houſes, I ſhould not ſpeak; but really there is in ſome

ſome Houſes, I know, ſo much Waſte, as that it is a great ſhame and diſcredit to thoſe who guide the Family; and if they would look a little more into their Affairs, they would be more careful for the future.

Therefore all you who are Miſtreſſes of Families, look narrowly to your Servants, and let them not ſpoil or waſte your Goods, for which you muſt take pains and care: Be watchful that they do not ſit up beyond their uſual time, Juncketing, and making their Friends welcome (as they call them) with your Goods; while you are aſleep, and think no harm of them. Suffer not your Children to go too frequently abroad with Servants, leaſt it cauſe ſuch an obligation, as you ſhall pay dearly for the Requital.

If you ſee your Servant go beyond what you think the Wages you allow her will well maintain, and to lay up ſomewhat in caſe of Sickneſs, or being out of Service, you ought to Queſtion her, or him; for either they muſt run in Debt, or Cheat you, or take ſome ill Courſe to maintain their pride and folly; and then of neceſſity diſcredit muſt follow:

On the other ſide; If you find a Servant to be Civil, neat, cleanly, and careful to pleaſe, I do adviſe ſuch a Servant may be cheriſhed and encouraged, not only by good Words, but good Gifts alſo; for ſuch a Servant cannot be too highly prized: yet too much of Familiarity I do not hold with, for that will breed much Contempt. Keep your diſtance as you being her Superiour, and ſhew your love and favour in what may benefit her.

Truſt not a Servant too much with Secrets which concern your Credit, or your Livelyhood, leaſt you thereby enſlave your ſelf to them; for I have ſeen very ſad effects from ſuch confidings. You may make the Meſſengers for to carry Letters, but do not truſt them to be your Counſellours.

If any Servant, who hath performed her Duty to you, do ask your advice in Marriage, give her the beſt Counſel you can, and alſo beſtow ſomewhat towards the forwarding of it: If you probably think ſhe may be happy, let the Man who ſhe hath an inclination to, know that you have a Kindneſs for her, and that you will ſhew them all the Favour

you

you can; if they will endeavour honestly to live in the World.

If your ability will reach to it, be kind to them upon their Wedding-day; either to give them their Meat, or at least wise, to give them somewhat towards their Charges: And when she is gone from you, afford her your assistance when she stands in need, and grace her with your Company when it is required; for then her Husband will be apt to be the more kind to her, and will have an awful reverence for you.

For Nurses.

If you find an ill one, take your Child away, and own her no more. Let your silence be her sorrow, and her shame: Report not ill of her, least it be her Ruine; neither Commend her, least you ruine your own Credit. It is better to be silent, and let others find her out, then for you to accuse her: It is enough, that you have taken your Child away.

If you find a good and faithful Nurse, one who hath done her duty to you in the care for the Child, cherish her, nourish her, and never think any thing too

much that you can do for her, without prejudice to your ſelf: If ſhe hath been careful of the Childs Cloaths, give her what you can well ſpare of them for her own Child, or elſe give her the worth of them to lay out her ſelf; and as your Child grows up, teach it to love the Nurſe, and infuſe thoſe Principles into it, that when you are dead and gone, your Child may ſtill remember her with a perpetual kindneſs. This is my own mind: I would have my Children do ſo, and therefore I commend theſe Directions to others.

For Preſerving I have before given you very many Receipts, and of the very beſt, for all manner of things; therefore you muſt not expect that I ſhall ſay much as to that Art; yet ſome things there be which you have not, as followeth; and a mixture of things, ſuch as commeth into my mind, that I have not yet written.

Imprimis: *To make very fine Bisket.*

TAke one pound of the yolks of hard Eggs, one pound of the fineſt Sugar beaten and ſearced, two ounces of candid Iringo-root, one ounce of candid Cittron-pill, the whites of two Eggs well beaten, one quarter of an ounce of Cinnamon beaten fine, one Nutmeg grated, half a quarter of an ounce of beaten Ginger; beat all theſe in a Mortar to a Paſte, with a little Sack, and one grain of Amber-greaſe; then mould it up with ſearced Sugar; make it into little Cakes, according to your fancy, and lay them upon Wafer ſheets, upon a Tin-plate, and bake them after Bread is drawn.

Another ſort of Bisket.

Take half a pound of Naples-Bisket, mix them with a little Sack, when you have ſliced them thin, and let them lye in ſoak in it; then take half a pound of ſweet Almonds blanched in cold Water,

and beaten to a Paſte with a little fair Water, to keep them from oyling; then beat that Paſte with the Naples Bisket, and the Yolks of three Eggs, and the Whites of one: when you have mixed them, then put in three quarters of a pound of ſearced Sugar, a little juyce of Lemmon, and one grain of Ambergreace; of what Spice you like, you may put in a little beaten and ſearced.

When theſe are well incorporated, take them out of the Mortar, and mould it up with ſearced Sugar, upon a ſmooth Board, and make it into what form you pleaſe; bake them upon Wafer-ſheets on tin Plates after Brown-bread is drawn: do not take them from the Plates till they are cold enough,

To make Sirrop of Violets.

Pick your Violets very clean, and beat them well in a Mortar; then ſtrain them, and to one pint of the juyce take one quarter of a pint of Spring-water; put it into the Mortar with the ſtamped Violets which you have ſtrained, ſtamp them

them together a while; and ſtrain the Water well from them, and mix them with your other juyce; then put it into a long Gally-pot, and to each pint of Juyce put in one pound of double Refined Sugar; let it ſtand cloſe covered for the ſpace of twelve hours; then put in a little quantity of Juyce of Lemmon, that will make it look purely tranſparent; then ſet your Gally-pot into a Kettle of ſeething-water covered, till you find it to be thick enough; then ſet it by till it is cold, and then put it up.

Sirrop of Roſes; a good way.

Fill a great Stone-pot with Damask-Roſe leaves, as hard as you can thruſt it; then fill it up with Damask-Roſe water, and cover it with Stone or Glaſs, and ſet it into a Kettle of boiling Water, till you find that the Roſe-water be very well coloured, which may be about four hours; then ſtrain it out hard, and put the Liquor into a Gally-pot, and to every pint of it, put two pounds of Sugar; then cover the Pot and

and ſet it into a Kettle of ſeething Water, and let it ſtand till it be a thick Sirrup: when it is cold put it up and keep it for your uſe; it will worke very kindly, and very effectually.

The beſt way to preſerve Fruits.

Wet the Sugar for them with the juyce of ſome of the ſame Fruit, inſtead of Water, and that will give a full and lively taſte, and they will keep the better: The worſt of your Fruit will ſerve for that.

Be pleaſed to obſerve my former Books for the ordering of all Fruits in the Preſerving, only do not put in Roſe-water ſo generally, as is ſet down, becauſe it is not ſo much uſed as formerly, unleſs in Cordial things, or ſome other particular things; therefore where it is liked uſe it, or elſe not, for we have new Modes for Eating and Drinking, as well as for Apparel: One cannot ſo ſtrictly ſet down any thing, but that in the making of Sauce, dreſſing of Meat, with Seaſoning, Preſerving ſeveral things, and the like, there muſt be a judgment in thoſe who order them, to leave out, or

to

to add, or else they will please but a few pallets; for some do hate the taste of what others do extreamly love.

To make very fine Jelly for a weak stomach.

Take Calves-Feet, or Sheeps-Trotters cleanly dressed, and split them in half; put them into a Pipkin with as much Whitewine as will cover them, put in a little Salt, make it boil, and scum it well; then put in a blade or two of whole Mace, with a sprig or two of Time, and a little Lemmon-pill, put in a few Dates sliced very thin; cover it close, and let it boil leisurely till the Feet be very tender; then take them up, and eat them if you please; and take the Liquor and strain it, and to a quart of it put in the juyce of one Lemmon, and as much fine Sugar as will well sweeten it, and set it over the fire till the Sugar be throughly melted; then keep it in a Gally-pot, and give the Party of it three or four times in a day, as much as they please to take; if you like it, you may put in a little Ambergreace and Rose-water; the one is pleasing and good for a weak stomach, the other for the Brain;

Amber-

Amber-greace is good for the Head (if inwardly taken) but it is not good to ſmell to, becauſe it will raiſe fumes to the head: Yet obſerve this, I once did ask a Phyſician concerning Musk and Ambergreace, Why the ſmell of either of them did offend ſo much? He Anſwered me thus; "The reaſon (ſaith 'he) why either of them are ſo offen-'ſive, is, becauſe they ſmell but a little, 'and do only diſturb; but if they go 'into a Shop where ſtore is, and ſmell to 'divers pounds of it, they will find it 'rather a purge downward, than a raiſer 'of Fumes to the Head.

To Candy White Sugar; excellent good for any Cough or Cold.

Take two pounds of the beſt powdered Sugar, and put it in a Diſh to dry very well in a warm Oven; then beat it fine and ſearce it; mix with this quantity, one ounce of the beſt prepared Amber; mingle them very well together, and put them into a Preſerving-Pan, with one pint of Fair-water; melt it over a gentle fire, and when it boils,

put

put in the White of an Egg to clarifie it; then ſcum it very well, and when you perceive it to be as clear as Chryſtal, then let it ſtand in the Pan until it be cold, covered very cloſe: then take fair Running-water about two quarts, and one ounce of the cleareſt Roch-Allom beaten to powder, mix them together, and let them ſtand twenty four hours: When you have ſo done, take an Earthen-Veſſel, or Pot, and ſome few ſticks of the whiteſt ſappy-Firr, ſplintered from un-wrought Deal, and place your ſticks as you do in a Bee-Hive; croſs every way, ſet this Pot over a few Embers empty; then mix your Sugar and your Water in your Preſerving-Pan, ſetting them upon the fire; and ſo ſoon as you perceive the Sugar to ſink, then pour out the Water, having a Cullender; pour your Sugar into the ſaid Pot very gently through the Cullender, and it will Candy preſently in ſquare forms, and that which falleth to the bottom will be as good as the reſt, though perhaps not altogether ſo clear of colour; as ſoon as you have poured in all your Sugar, which will rope like Hony; then ſtop your

your Pot very close, and let the Pot stand in a Vessel of cold water four daies very well luted; they usually break the Pot when they take the Candy; then break it off the sticks, and keep it in a Box in some dry place.

A most rare Receipt for the Scurvy; for old Catarrhs or Rheums; or for a Consumption.

Take a good quantity of Scurvy-grass, and beat it, and strain it; take the juyce thereof and set it over the fire till it be hot, but let it not boil; so soon as you see a thick scum arise, take it off, and strain it through a linnen Cloth, but never press it between your fingers; as soon as the scum is thrown away, then set it over the fire again, and take clarified Hony three ounces, Butter clarified with three Cloves of Garlick one ounce, Anniseeds half an ounce, Ennulacampane half an ounce, Liquorish half an ounce, powdered very fine, and searced through a lawn Sieve, Saffron one dram finely beaten, White Sugar-Candy finely beaten one ounce; mix all these powders very

very well together, and ſtrew them carefully into the aforeſaid Juyce, with the clarified Butter and Hony, and keep it continually ſtirring till you have incorporated it fully over the fire; then take it from the fire, and keep it ſtirring till it be cold: then if you have a mind to keep it for a Sirrop, you may keep it in a Gally-pot, or you may make it thicker with more Sugar-Candy; add a little Ffos Sulphuris, and you may perfume them if you pleaſe; that is, if you ſtiffen it enough for Lozenges.

An excellent Medicine for any Obſtructions.

Take a quarter of a peck of fine Wheat-flower, half an ounce of Cloves beaten very fine, two Nutmegs, and a quarter of an ounce of Mace beaten fine, mix theſe well with the Flower; as alſo half a pound of fine Sugar beaten and ſearced; put in ſome juyce of Harts-tongue and Liver-wort, the yolks of ſix Eggs, and ſix ounces of freſh ſweet Butter, knead it together very well, and make it into a Cake, and bake it with Bread;

Bread; eat of it very often and no doubt you will find good of it, for it hath done very great Cures upon many who were Obſtructed.

Here is a moſt excellent Plaiſter, which is called the Catholick, *and for fear I ſhould forget it, I will not omit it any any longer.*

Take of Roſin beaten beaten to powder two pounds and a half, Heifers Tallow one pound and a quarter, tryed with a gentle fire and cleanſed; when it is cold ſcrape away the droſs from the bottom, and melt it in a Braſs Veſſel; then ſtrew in the Roſin by handfuls, and ſtir it with a Willow Spatula, continually ſtirring it until it be all ſtirred in and melted; then have ready a Baſon of Pewter, and in it of Water of Camomile, of *Engliſh* Briony-Root, and of Damask Roſe-water, of each eight ounces, with powder of Salt of Wormwood, Salt of Tartar, Salt of Scurvy-graſs, Vitriol camphonate, of each one ounce and half; then pour in the melted body and ſtir it with the Spatula from the Eaſt to the

Weſt, round continually, until the body have ſeemingly ſwallowed up all the Waters and Salt; continue it ſtirring until the Water appear, and thus work it until the body be as white as Snow; then let it ſtand a Month in the Water, covered from duſt; and when you uſe it, let it not come near any fire, but work a little at a time, until it be as white as Snow on the brawn of your hand, over againſt the little-Finger; ſpread it on a linnen-Cloth or Leather, for the beſt *Catholick* Plaiſter in the World; for the Reins in all Accidents; for all Bruiſes and great Contuſions, and where the Bones are broken into ſmall bits, to eaſe pains; leaſt a Gangrene enſue; then twice a day foment the part with hot ſtroops wrung out of a fomentation, made with a ſtrong Lye of three quarts made with Wood-Aſhes, then in the Lye Centaury, St. *Johns* Wort, Mallows, Wormwood, of each a good handful, one root of *Solomons* Seal, if you can get one, or elſe it may be made without foment with hot ſtroops wrung out of this liquor of Wollen Cloaths, and apply to the part as hot as may be, and cover it with Blankets to keep in the heat,

and

and before it be quite cold, renew another hot ſtroop; continue this order one hour Morning and Evening, then preſently apply the Plaiſter a little warmed every time; when you ſee want, ſpread it again if you ſee cauſe. But when ſuch ſhatterings are of Bones, Contuſed Wounds, Diſlocations; roul it not up as other fractures, but have a Box made open at each end, and lay the part on a pillow, and let the ſtrings of binding come about the pillow, and lay the Member in the Box; bind it not hard, and ſometimes not at all. This is a very great Secret, and to be valued.

To make fine Jelly of Fruit, which will look tranſparent.

Take ſome Iſinglaſs and break it in little bits, and boil it in Water very well, and ſtrain it; then colour it with any ſort of Fruit, by putting in the juyce thereof; then to every pint of it take one pound of the beſt refined Sugar, boil them together, and ſcum it very well; and when you find it to be enough, put it into flat Glaſſes, and keep it in a Cubbord.

You

You may make Jelly of any Cordial Herb or Flower in this manner, which will be very comfortable and strengthning, and also very pleasant.

A pretty sweet Meat of Lettuce-stalks.

Boil them in several Waters till they are tender, then wash them in cold water, and dry them well, then take their weight in fine Sugar, just wet it with Water, and boil it to a Candy-height; then put in your stalks, being first stamped in a Mortar very well; boil them together till it be very cleer, and take them from the fire, and put them into Glasses; and if you please you may add a little juyce of a Lemmon to it as it boils, and a little candid pill of a Lemmon shred small, for that will give a good taste, and make it look very beautiful.

In like manner you may do with Harty-Choaks bottoms, when they are boiled tender.

To make Marmalade of Damſons.

Take your Damſons and ſcald them in Water till the skins do crack; then pill them, and take away the Stones; then beat them well in a Mortar; then take their weight in fine Sugar, wet it with Water, and boil it to a Candy-height; then put in your Damſons, and boil it, and keep it ſtirring continually, till it will come from the bottom of the Poſnet.

To make Sirrop of Snails; moſt admirable in Conſumptions.

Take ſhell-Snails, and break their ſhells off, and waſh them very well in a Pan with Water and Salt, and then with ſeveral Waters alone till they be very clean; then put them into a long Gally-pot, with a blade or two of Mace, and a little quantity of Whitewine; cover the Pot, and ſet it into a Kettle of boiling Water, for the ſpace of two hours or more; then put them out into an Hippocras Bag, and hang them up to drain, and let them drop into a Glaſs with a mouth ſo wide as that it may not drop beſides, and when it hath dropped all it will; then to a pint of it take a pound of White Sugar Candy, two ſpoonfuls of the

the best Cinnamon-water, one quarter of a pint of red Rose-water, one grain of Ambergreace, and twelve sheets of Leaf-Gold; put all these into the Glass, and let it stand all night; then set it carefully into a Kettle of Water when it is cold, and fasten it very well about with Hay, and let the Kettle be set on the fire, and by degrees be made to boil; but if you should put in a Pot or Glass into a Kettle of boiling hot Water, the suddain heat would break it, or else not.

Let it stand thus slightly covered, till you find that the Sugar be quite incorporated with the Juyce; when it is taken off and cold, put it up to keep, and give the Party of it two spoonfuls at a time, twice in a day, in the Morning and in the Afternoon, about four of the Clock.

Very fine Lozenges for a Cough of defluxion of Rheum.

Take two ounces of powder of Liquorish, half an ounce of powder of Aniseeds, one quarter of an ounce of powder of Elecampane, one dram of flower of Brimstone, and one dram of prepared red Corral, one pound of double refined Sugar beaten and searced; then with some Gum-Dragon steeped all night

in

in red Roſe-water, beat them into a paſte, then mold it up with a little ſearced Sugar, and make it up into Lozenges; print them with a Seal, and dry them in the Sun, or in ſome warm place; eat of theſe often in the day or night, putting one in your mouth, and let it lye till it be quite melted.

To make a Paſte very delicate, rich, and very pleaſant.

Take one pound of red Quince-Marmelade, which is made very ſmooth, one ounce of candid Lemmon-pill, one ounce of candid Cittron-pill, one ounce of candid Iringo-root, one ounce of candid Ginger, one ounce of Dates ſliced thin, and one ounce of Prunels; let all theſe be cut ſmall, and beaten with a little Sack to a Paſte; then put your Marmelade to them, with four ounces of ſweet Almonds blanched and beaten, and four ounces of fine Sugar beaten and ſearced, and a little Gum-Dragon, ſteeped all night in fair water; when you have beaten them extream well, then take it out and mold it up with ſearced Sugar, and make it into little Cakes, of what form you pleaſe, and dry them upon Wafer-

ſheets

sheets on Tin-plates in an Oven after Bread is drawn. If you please you may perfume some of them.

To make good Drink to comfort you in a cold Morning.

Take a pint and a half of Claret-Wine, and half a pint of stale strong-Beer; boil them with such Spice as you like very well, and a little Lemmon-pill; then take the Yolks of four or five Eggs, and beat them very well; then put so much Sugar into your Wine, as you think will well sweeten it; and after mixing some of your hot Wine with the Eggs, brew them and the Wine very well together, and let there be a little piece of Butter in it. Be sure to brew it apace that it curdle not, for then it is spoiled.

To make an excellent Cordial Electuary, for to restore one that is weak, or against Melancholy.

Take of Conserve of Burrage flowers, Rosemary flowers, of Marigold flowers, of Sage flowers, of Betony flowers; of each of these one ounce, two ounces of Sirrop

of Clove-Gilly flowers, two ounces of the Sirrop of the juyce of Cittrons, one dram of Confection of Alkermes, two ounces of the beſt Cinnamon Water, and twelve or fourteen leaves of Leaf-Gold, with one ounce of prepared Coral, either White or Red; mix all theſe together very well, and take about the quantity of a Walnut every night when you go to Bed.

A very good Cordial Water without the trouble of a Still.

Take two quarts of Brandy, and keep it in a great Glaſs with a reaſonable narrow mouth; put into it of Cloves, Nutmeg, Cinnamon and Ginger, Cardemon ſeeds, Coriander ſeeds, Anniſeeds, Liquoriſh, of each of theſe half an ounce bruiſed; Long-pepper and Grains of each one dram bruiſed, Elecampane one quarter of an ounce bruiſed; let all theſe ſteep in the Brandy a fortnight, then pour it out into another Glaſs ſoftly, ſo long as it will run clear; then put more Brandy into the Glaſs where the Ingredients are, and let that ſtand three weeks; and ſo long as you find

find there is any ſtrength in the Ingredients, ſtill put in more Brandy, and let it ſtand every time longer and longer.

Then take your firſt two quarts of Brandy which you poured off, and put in it four ounces of White Sugar-Candy, and ſo much Sirrop of Clove-Gilly flowers as will well colour it, with ſtore of Leaf-Gold; give two ſpoonfuls at a time: It is good in caſe of any Illneſs or Swouning, to drive out any infection and venemous humors; it is good for Wind in the Stomach, and to keep out Cold.

A pretty Sweet-meat made of Grapes, very good in Feavors.

Take Grapes and pluck them from their Stalks, and bruiſe them well; then ſtrain them through a Strainer made of *French* Canvas; then ſet that juyce in a Gally-pot into a Kettle of boiling Water for three hours; then take the weight of it in fine Sugar, and boil it to a Candy height, then put in your juyce of Grapes, and boil it till it be very clear, and ſcum it well; then put it into Glaſſes, and ſet them into a Stove for a while.

To make Marmelade with Barberries, and Pippins.

Take one pound of fine Sugar, and a pint of Water, and boil them together, and ſcum them very well; then put into that Sirrop one pound of the beſt Pippins pared, and cut in quarters and Coared; boil them quick in this Sirrop till they are extream clear; then take them and bruiſe them as ſmall as you can with the back of a Spoon; then put to them one pound of Conſerve of Barberries that is curiouſly made, and ſtir them well together, and let them boil till they are well incorporated, and then put them into Glaſſes. This is very Cordial and pleaſant in Feavors.

To Candy Fruits after they have lien in Sirrop.

Take any ſort of Fruit which you have preſerved; as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Oranges, Lemmons, Citrons, or any other, and lay them out of their Sirrop all night to drain; then lay them upon Sieves, and ſet them into a warm Oven to dry; then waſh them over with Wate

wherein

wherein Gum-Arabick hath lien to ſteep one night. and do it with a Feather; then have in readineſs ſome White Sugar Candy, beaten not fine but groſly, and ſome ſmall, ſome bigger; ſo ſoon as you have waſhed your Fruit with Gum-water, then ſtrew it over with this Sugar Candy, ſo thick as the Gum will hold them on, and lay them upon ſlicked-Papers to dry in the Sun, and turn them often; and if you ſee any fault mend it with more Gum-water and Sugar.

This is an extraordinary pretty way, and looks very delicately; and as they lie in the Sun they will ſparkle like Diamonds: it is ſoon done, and with as little Coſt as that which taketh up more time.

To make a pretty Toy to hang up in the Kitchin to catch Flies, or rather to keep them from ſpoiling the Pewter, or troubling People.

Take a ſquare Trencher, and bore a hole at each Corner; then take four Cucumbers of an equal bigneſs, and not too long, and let them every one have ſtalks, by which you muſt tie them with

pack-thred to the four holes of the Trencher, and let your Trencher be painted over; and when it is dry wash it over with Gum-water, and strew it thick with French-frost; then take some Barley, and stick your Cucumbers thick with the Corns, with the growing ends outward; then wash them over with Gum-water, and Frost them, and so let them dry as they hang; and on the top of the Trencher set some pretty kinds of Toys, as Babies, Dogs, Birds, or any thing you fancy better, and tie knots of fine Ribbon at every Corner, which may hide the Stalks of the Cucumbers; they do look strangely and prettily, and the sight of them is pleasing to Children to quiet them.

To lay on Leaf-Gold or Silver to any thing you would Gild.

Take Gum-water, made with Arabick, and let it be pretty stiff; then lay it on with your Pencil where you would Gild; then take a little Cushion, made for the purpose, of very smooth Leather, and upon that cut your Gold with a sharp Knife, as you will; and to take it up, draw

draw the edge of your Knife finely upon your Tongue, that it may be only wet, with which, do but touch the very edge of your Gold and it will come up, and you may lay it as you lift; but before you lay it on, let your Gum be almoſt dry, or elſe it will drown your Gold: and when you have laid it, preſs it down hard with the skut of a Hare, and when it is dry, burniſh it over with a Dogs-tooth. This is the right way to lay on either Gold or Silver. You may gild any Wood, or Stone, or Sweetmeats, as what you make in Sugar, Plate, or ſuch like.

To dreſs up a Chimney very fine for the Summer time, as I have done many, and they have been liked very well.

Firſt, take a pack-thred and faſten it even to the inner part of the Chimney, ſo high as that you can ſee no higher as you walk up and down the Houſe; you muſt drive in ſeveral Nails to hold this pack-thred, for that is to hold up all your work; then get good ſtore of old green Moſs from Trees, and melt an equal proportion of Bees-wax and Roſin together,

and while it is hot, dip the wrong ends of the Moſs in it, and preſently clap it upon your pack-thred, and preſs it down hard with your hand; you muſt make haſt, elſe it will cool before you can faſten it, and then it will fall down; do ſo all round where the pack-thred goes, and the next row you muſt joyn to that ſo that it may ſeem all in one, thus do till you have finiſhed it down to the bottom: then take ſome other kind of Moſs, of a whitiſh-colour and ſtiff, and of ſeveral ſorts or kinds, and place that upon the other, here and there careleſly, and in ſome places put a good deal, and ſome a little; then any kind of fine Snail-ſhells, in which the Snails are dead, and little Toad-ſtools, which are very old, and look like Velvet, or any other thing that is old and pretty; place it here and there as your fancy ſerves, and faſten all with Wax and Roſin. Then for the Hearth of your Chimney, you may lay ſome Orpan-Sprigs in order all over, and it will grow as it lies; and according to the Seaſon, get what flowers you can, and ſtick in as if they grew, and a few ſprigs of Sweet-Bryer: the Flowers you muſt renew every Week; but

but the Moss will last all the Summer, till it will be time to make a fire; and the Orpan will last near two Months. A Chimney thus done doth grace a Room exceedingly.

Another way for Chimneys, very fine; but will not last half so long.

Take a fine thin Wainscot-board, about three quarters of a yard long, and proportionably broad, for what you do intend it; let it be cut in what form best pleases you.

I have seen some cut like a Rose and Crown; some a Flower de Luce; some other flowers: when it is cut out, let it be all over thick with pieces of Wier sharped at one end, and drove in about an inch in length, each of them: then lay it upon a Table, and take some Clay wetted a little, and lay all over it, till you have quite filled up the Wiers with the Clay, for it is they must hold it on: Then round about the edges every where, stick it thick with little small sprigs of green Tamerisk or Cypress; or for want of either of these, take Ewe-sprigs, and be sure to stick them so

that not any part of the edges may be diſcovered; then according to the form of the Board you muſt chooſe your Flowers and Herbs.

If it be for a Roſe, then your Flowers muſt be all Red, yet of divers kinds; if there be a Crown that muſt be all of Yellow flowers; if a Flower de Luce, then Blew, or Purple and Yellow, and ſo to every other: let your Flowers be all picked ready, and every ſort laid by themſelves; then run the Stalks of them into the Clay near to the Flower, and ſo do till you have finiſhed all; and put the Greens alſo in their proper place, as in the leaves and bearbs of the Flowers; when you have quite done, ſet it into the Chimney, and let the bottom of it reſt within a great Flower-pot, ſuch as they make for Chimneys: It muſt be lifted by three or four People at once very carefully, or elſe you will ſpoil all; for it will be ſo weighty, and the Board ſo thin, that it is eaſily broke in the moving. When you have ſet it as it ſhould be, then cover your Chimneys-Hearth with Green things, and then with fine Flowers, and be ſure to cover your Pot alſo that there may be no diſcovery; it

will

will be fresh two Months if you sprinkle it with Water.

I have here directed you to many things, which will (no doubt) be pleasant and profitable to you. Give me leave now to treat a little concerning the Behaviour of the Female Sex, and to give Counsel to those who need it, because I find there is some need of it. In my Book called *The Ladies Guide*, I did speak very much to them, but most to the Younger sort. My intention was to have inlarged that Book, if Mr. *Newman* had done me that right, as to have let me known when he would print it; but it was his pleasure to employ another; who hath so transformed the Book, that it is nothing like what I had written: It is now about Eight years or more since I writ that *Guide*, which was sold for twelve pence the Book; and it is above twelve Months since the New one came out, which sold for half a Crown the Book. I thought to have sued him for it, but he very cunningly prevented that by taking advantage of me; notwithstanding he must give me leave to say the truth, That that Edition was none of my Writing. I will never disown what

what I do Write, nor am I willing to own what I writ not. He did indeed (after I had Cavilled with him, and ſhewed him vvherein I vvas abuſed by his Writer) give me a ſmall matter to look it over, and told me that I ſhould take out, and put in the room of it vvhat I beſt pleaſed, and agreed with me by the Sheet vvhat to give me, which I did accordingly: and truly, I dealt very Friendly with him; for I took away nothing but that which was ſcandalous, ridiculous, and impertinent, and put in only that vvhich vvas innocent and harmleſs: So willing was I to be peaceable vvith him, and I thought he vvould have been Civil to me; but vvhen I brought it to him, he did not give me the one half of what I bargain'd for: I asking him why he dealt ſo unworthily with me? He ſaid, it was his humour to give me no more. So now he may take notice that it is my Humour to let all People know, that I was abuſed in that his late printed Book. He told me, he cared not for my Name, he would print it without it: if he do ſo, I have nothing to do with it. I ſhould not ſpeak ſo much did I not find a prejudice:

for

for People of worth do wonder why I would Write so; and I have vindicated my self to those who told me of it, with telling the Truth. Now to proceed:

In that Book which was mine (called *The Ladies Guide*) there was as good Instructions to Youth, as I can imagine to give; and also to all manner of Servants, what their duty was each one in their several Employs; and there was the Mistresses part as well as theirs: The Wife to the Husband, the Widow to the World: and indeed when I writ it, I could not tell how to say more. He would do himself much right, as well as me, to print the same *Verbatim:* in the mean time I desire you to observe what I shall say, which may do some of you much good for the future. There are very many at this present time who want Services, both Gentlewomen and others, and some of them very well accomplisht (those I find to be the most humble, and willing to please:) Another sort there be which have little in them; yet none but great Places will serve them; which when they have wearied themselves to find, and at last miss of what they have propounded to themselves,

ſelves, they are ready to run any extravagant Courſe ſtill to purchaſe fine Cloaths, then to conform to any Civility or Manners, or to take the Advice of thoſe who would aſſiſt them. Some who have apt Wits, and that dame Nature hath been favourable to, they are Courted to be Players: Some other of them to Bawdy-Houſes: Some are tempted to Steal. And thus many Wickednesſes are committed againſt God and Man, and themſelves brought into a moſt miſerable condition of living, or to a ſhameful end: whilſt the firſt I ſpake of are diligent to get wherewith to feed and cloath themſelves by ſome honeſt employ or other, till ſuch time as it ſhall pleaſe God better to provide for them, and keep cloſe to their buſineſs (not ſhewing themſelves in the Streets, but vvhen they have juſt occaſion to go forth:) Such as theſe laſt ſhall never want my aſſiſtance, if it lye in my power to help them; for it is a great deal of pity but that all Ingenious and Honeſt minded Perſons ſhould be encouraged. I do love ſuch vvith my heart, and do beſeech them ſtill to truſt in him vvho is able to remedy all, or to give patience in ſufferings. I will now

tell you ſeveral Cauſes vvhich may bring good Children, and Children of good Parents, many times, to be in Diſtreſs; as alſo, Why the other do commonly run into Wickedneſs, and vvhat may for the future prevent ſuch Miſcarriages; vvith my loving and Chriſtian Advice to both their Parents and them; and ſomewhat to thoſe under whoſe Tuition they are, or may happen under.

The Cauſe why good Children, or the Children of worthy Parents, are oft-times in a diſtreſſed Condition.

IT hapneth oft-times, that a Gentleman having a good Eſtate, but many Children, he, and the care of a good Mother together doth make a very good ſhift to bring them all up (in appearance to the eye of the World) very handſomly; their Attire being ſuch as becomes his and her Children; their Education ſuch as is fitting for, or the beſt vvhich can be attained in that place

place they live in: this they do till ſome of the Eldeſt are Women grown; and by that time they are conſidering how to beſtow them in the World, finding the Charge to be too great for them. If an Elder one Marry; although there be one leſs in the Family, yet carries more with her, than, if ſhe had ſtayed, would have been ſpent upon her: Her Husband perhaps in a ſhort time, by playing the Ill-fellow, is quite ruin'd, and his Wife turn'd home to her Parents again, with a Child or two to provide for. Where, after a vvhile, ſhe cannot abide to hear her Husband blamed, neither is ſhe willing to burden her Parents ſo much; ſhe endeavours to get into ſome good Service, to be Nurſe, and leaves her Child or Children vvith them. She hath her affliction, and doth vvaſte her ſelf vvith grief and ſorrow. The Parents find themſelves ſo burden'd, that they muſt needs ſend ſome of the reſt out to Service: and here they come to *London*, perhaps to ſome Cozin, or ſome Friend, thinking to get ſome place or other quickly, but find it a hard buſineſs. Their Friends beginning to grumble at their being; their Cloaths beginning to wear

out

out, and all their Mony ſpent; then do they find themſelves in a deſperate Condition, and do ſeek ſome place or other to Lodge in, and are content to be imployed in any honeſt way to get a penny, till they can procure a Service; being not willing to return to their Parents, to add to their greif. Some men are undone by Surety-ſhip; ſome with the Ill-chance of a Die; ſome by Fire; ſome by Sea; ſome by long-ſickneſs; ſome by Robbery; ſome by Suits in Law; ſome by War; and many other waies there are to bring Men to deſtruction; and then their Wives and Children muſt needs be expoſed to Miſery: The poor Mother, ſhe employs her ſelf in ſomewhat or other to maintain her ſelf, and the younger Children, who are not yet able to take care of themſelves: and for the Elder ones, they are forced to Service, and are fain to accept for the preſent, which are but ſlaviſh, rather then to follow any Ill-courſe of Life. All theſe, you will ſay, have their Afflictions; and you have ſufficient Reaſons for the Cauſes thereof.

The Cauſes why others do commonly run into Miſchief and Wickedneſs.

They are ſuch whoſe Fathers have died vvhen they vvere young, and their Mother perhaps by a ſecond match hath ruin'd her ſelf, and them; or ſhe hath been left in ſo miſerable a condition, that ſhe hath not been capable of Adviſing them, nor able to bring them up as ſhe ſhould do in the Fear of God: ſo that wanting that, they have grown Refractory to her, and forgot their Duty, and then liable to all Temptations whatever. Some Parents have both died, and left their Children to the Care of ſome near Friend, and their Eſtates to be managed by them for the Childrens good; and thoſe Truſtees have been neglectful of thoſe in their Charge, and have ſpent all which vvas left for them, and then expoſed them to the mercy of the World vvithout Education or Mony: And ſome are naturally inclin'd to Wickedneſs and that is worſt of all; For it is as hard to bring them to good, as to vvaſh a Black-Moor white, or to make a Fool vviſe; both vvhich are I think impoſ-

ſible

ſible: ſome for vvant of good Principles, and vvhich have been left too much to their own Will, to do even vvhat they liſt, and vvhen they liſt. God knows our Nature of it ſelf is prone to nothing but Evil; therefore how happy are they that have careful Parents, that are not over-fond to leave them to their own Will, nor cruel to them in their Corrections; but do vviſely and ſoberly, religiouſly and lovingly Nurture them, and ſtrictly keep them to Church, and Family Duties, ſuch do ſeldome go aſtray; for God vvill certainly bleſs thoſe Children for the Parents ſake.

And how unhappy are thoſe vvhoſe Parents are careleſs of their Childrens Education, and not only ſo, but do alſo ruine them by giving an ill Example.

Of all theſe vvhich I have mentioned, I at this preſent know ſome, both Parents and Children, every one of their Conditions in particular, and am truly ſorry for their Affliction; for certainly there is no greater Grief than ill Huſbands, and ill Wives, cauſe to one another, or vvhat ill Children create to their Parents or they to them.

I thank God, though I have paſſed through many more Afflictions and Troubles then thouſands of my Sex, yet I never had an ill Husband, nor undutiful Children; but (on the contrary) I have been marryed to two Worthy, Eminent, and brave Perſons; and I have four Sons, as good Children as ever Mother did bear. For my own part, I can ſay nothing for my ſelf, what Wife or Mother I have been; but if no Accuſation come againſt me, I have no reaſon to accuſe my ſelf. I give thanks and glory to Almighty God, for what benefits I have received from time to time; eſpecially for thoſe Bleſſings which I do at this preſent enjoy; The lives and welfare of my Dear Children, The happy choice which two of them have made in their Wives, and that I have lived to ſee two ſweet Babes from their Loyns. Such like comfort as this I wiſh to all good Chriſtians.

Advice to Parents concerning their Children, and advice to Children concerning their Parents: Alſo to any Perſon under whoſe Tuition they may be; which (if well obſerved) may prevent much wickedneſs for the future.

YOU who are the Mothers of Children, I advice you to have an eſpecial Care, firſt, That they be well-grounded in the Principles of true Religion: That they keep duly to Church and to Family Duties: That they duly ask you Bleſſing; and make them to know their Diſtance, by keeping them to all due Reverence: Let them be lovingly and quietly Governed; not with perpetual Chiding and Brawling, but treat with them mildly and gently; unleſs you find them Refractory to your Commands; if ſo, then ſome Auſtere language muſt be uſed: and when they do well, be kind to them, and encourage them. Let them not be too nice in their Diet; but teach them to know, that God

God is worthy of Thanks and Praiſe for the leaſt bit or drop they Eat or Drink. Let them be neat and decent in their Habit, not at all Extravagant: have a care what Company they keep, and do not give them too much Liberty, neither deny them lawful Recreations. Let them not have the command of your Purſe, neither let them be without a little; and as they manage that, give them more. Let them learn whatever they are capable of, or that you have opportunity for the Learning, and eſpecially what their Genious is inclined to; for that to be ſure they will be excellent at. Let them be fully employed, but with diverſity of things; that will be a delight to them, and they will have no time to give heed to wicked Temptations, nor no room for idle Thoughts. Suffer them not to tell you a Lie; but encourage them alwaies to tell the Truth; for lying is the ground of all Miſchief. Teach them to be Houſwifely in their Cloaths, and too ſparing of them. Let them learn the way of Houſekeeping, by acting your Commands. Let them know how to entertain Friends, and to be Courteous to Strangers, and

loving

loving to your Servants; not Domineering over them, nor yet too familiar with them. Adviſe them to be modeſt in their Carriage in mens Company, for fear of ill Cenſures. Suffer them not to be too loud in their Diſcourſe, nor Snappiſh and Peeviſh with any. Give them Counſel, who are your Children, to Love one another, and alwaies to give more than ordinary Reſpect to the Eldeſt.

Theſe things, if you will pleaſe to obſerve to Command them, and they will be careful to obey you, you ſhall not need to doubt of your happineſs in them: and they will alwaies have reaſon to bleſs God for ſuch a Parent, or Parents, who were not only the Cauſe of their being, but alſo of their well-being. But if by ill-Fate (after all this Care) you ſhould have a Rebellious and refractory Child, your frequent Prayers to Almighty God will be the only way to reclaim them. But truly, I do think there is no other way, nor no better way to prevent Wickedneſs in Children, then this I have propoſed; which perhaps, you may ſay is needleſs, becauſe you know already how to order them.

I beſeech your pardon; for we are not ſo fit to adviſe our ſelves as others, for our Indulgence oftentimes blinds us: Therefore we are fitter to Adviſe one another, then any one to Adviſe their ſelves.

Neglect of Childrens good, by being over-Fond ruines them. Too much Severity doth ſo too: I cannot tell which is worſt: Therefore it is good to ſhun both, and to keep the middle way.

All you Children, who have Parents living, obſerve your Duty to them, and whatſoever they Command you, do, and God will bleſs you the better; for he hath Commanded you, to *Honour your Father and Mother.* If they do Chide you, bear it patiently, and do not provoke them to continue their Anger by unreverent Anſwers, but be ſilent and ſubmiſſive to them.

Be careful of your time when you Learn any thing, and do not let the Mony (which they are willing to disburſe for you) be loſt through your Idleneſs. Obſerve every one how they do order their Houſes, and how they do make this or that; and what you cannot remember,

member, that write down, that it may ſtead you another time.

Be careful of your Parents when they are Sick, and reverence them when they are Aged. Burthen them not when you come to be of Age of Diſcretion, but think with your ſelf how, or which way to eaſe them.

Take heed what Company you keep, for fear they corrupt you, and draw you into miſchief.

Go not from your Parents without their leave, leaſt you grieve them; and bring a Curſe upon your ſelves, by Diſobeying them.

Depend on no Friends, but truſt in him who is able always to provide for you, and that will never fail thoſe who wait upon him patiently without diſtruſt; he is never weary of hearing the complaint of the Widow and Fatherleſs, nor of any who are in Diſtreſs. On the other ſide, do not neglect or ſlight your Friends; but ſhew your duty to them in your reſpects, and give ear to their good Counſel.

When you are abſent from your Parents, be ſure to Write to them ſo often as need ſhall require, and let not what

you Write be impertinent and troubleſome.

If God hath bleſt you with a good Lady or Miſtreſs, be you obſerving alwaies what may pleaſe her, and be humble and modeſt in your Behaviour; be neat and Houſwifely in your Cloaths, and lay up what Mony can handſomly be ſpared. Be careful of what ſhe gives you, or what you have in your Charge, that by ſo doing you may oblige her to be loving and kind to you, and cauſe her to ſpeak well of you. Do not keep familiarity with any, but thoſe by whom you may improve your time.

If you be an Apprentice; be careful that you learn your Trade well, that you may live another day: and let not the Mony your Parent or Friends gave for your good be thrown away by your Neglect and Careleſneſs.

If God hath bleſt you with a Fortune, be careful to improve it, and truſt not too much upon it. Never conſent to Marry with any man without your Parents or Friends Conſent, leaſt you be the Cauſe of their Grief and Sorrow; and bring your ſelf to Affliction and Miſery.

All

All you who have any Young Maidens, or Gentlewomen, under your Charge or Tuition, be you alwaies mindful of their Good as well as your own. If they are put to School to you, or Apprentices, let them not lose their Youthful time, which cannot be redeemed; but keep them strictly to their Duty in a loving and mild way. If they come as Servants to you for Wages, be not cruel to them in severe Language; nor impose more upon them than they shall be able to perform; nor pinch them in their Diet, but allow them such Food as is convenient for them. When they do their Duty to you, be you pleased to encourage them, by giving them good words, and bestow some small Favour on them. Advise them how to lay out their Mony, and never to spend all, but keep some for a reserve. Let them go decently, not vainly and proudly: and command them duly to the Service of God.

I think I have spoken sufficiently to all I mentioned; and as I mean well, so, I hope, you will all of you take it well. With this my advice I wish you the Blessing of GOD,

and do desire the same from you upon my self; which is all the Gratification I do desire or expect from you.

Be pleased to take notice, that in my Book *The Ladies Guide*, I did give direction for the Writing of Letters; but it was only to such as were Young, and to Servants. I think it not amiss to give some Forms or Patterns of Letters for Elder, and more serious people: for I do daily find, that in Writing most Women are to seek. They many times spend their time in Learning a good Hand; but their English and Language is, The one not easie to understand, The other weak and impertinent. I meet with Letters my self sometimes, that I could even tear them as I read them, they are so full of impertinency, and so tedious. I will begin with one of them; not that you should take example by it to do the same; but I set it as a thing to be abhorr'd, and shun'd.

From a Sister to a Brother, far distant from her.

Dear Brother,

MY love remembred unto you, hoping that you are in good health as I am at the writing hereof, praised be God. I hope you got well to your Journeys end; I pray let us know. My Father and my Mother do remember their Love to you; and my Sister *Betty* remembers her Love to you; and my Brother *John*, and my Brother *Nicholas* do so too: and my Couzin *Jane* is Married, and she doth remember her Love to you, and her Husband remembers his Love to you, and says, he would be glad to see you, and to be acquainted with you. My Couzin *Robin* remembers his Love to you; and my Couzin *Nan* remembers her Love to you; and I remember my Love to you. So I rest

Your loving Sister till death,

Elizabeth Spanner.

You see in this Letter how ridiculous it is to Write after this manner, the language being both impertinent and foolish: Give me leave now to shew you

what ill Engliſh is, and tell me which is worſt, for I do not yet know.

From a Daughter to her Mother.

Dear Mother,

MY duty remembred unto you hopping that you are in good helth as i am at the Riting hereof praſed be God, this is to let you underſtand that i have receved the things you ſent to me by *Tomas Frenge* and he had a grot of me for the bringing them, i pray do not forget my Come i left in the Kichen windo and my Aporn in the Chamber, pray ſend them al to me, i hop my Father is wel and my brother *Ned* and my ſuſter *Joice* and i hop godie *welſh* is wel, thus with my love and duty to you i reſt

your dutiful daſter

Ann Blackwell.

Now I have ſhewed you how ridiculous and ſimple, and how impertinent theſe are; I will alſo ſhew you how to Write that it may be effectual in what you

you ſhall deſire, and alſo acceptable to thoſe you Write to. You ſhall find here Letters upon all Occaſions which commonly concern us; and ſome others which accidentally may happen. Obſerve that you are not to Write word for word, but to take the manner of the Form it will teach you, and by ſo doing you may ſave your Purſe, and keep your Secrets to your ſelf.

Take notice that thoſe Letters I ſhall write as from People well knowing, is not to teach them how to Write, but to teach you how to Anſwer them.

From a Mother to a Daughter in a Ladies Service.

Dear Child,

I Do deſire to know how you do in your Service, and whether or no you think you ſhall be able to perform what you have undertaken: however I command you to be very diligent to pleaſe, that you may by that oblige your Lady to be kind to you, and willing to keep you. Be careful to ſerve God, and be pleaſing in your Carriage to all People. So ſoon as I know you ſhall ſtay I will ſend your Trunck, and other things.

Thus with your Fathers and my Bleſſing to you, and your Brothers and Siſters Love, I reſt

Your careful and loving Mother,

March 3. 1663.

Sarah Wild.

The Anſwer.

Moſt Dear and Honoured Mother,

I Received yours dated *March* the third, and do give you humble thanks for your Motherly Care of me; I have not yet been long enough to give you a full account how my Lady will like me: I hope well, becauſe as yet ſhe finds little or no fault with me. I beſeech you to aſſure your ſelf, that if I ſhould be turned home to you again, it ſhall be for what I cannot do, not what I will not do; but I hope better things, and I will ſtay here if it be poſſible, for it is a worthy Family, and they are very kind to me. My Lady likes my Dreſſing very well, and alſo what I Starch; but ſhe would fain have me more curious in my Point-Work. She will not let me wath her Chamber becauſe I ſhould not ſpoil my Hands for Work. If ſhe like me well, I

ſhall

shall be glad, for I like her Service very well. Thus with my humble Duty presented to you and to my Father; with my Love to my Brothers and Sisters, and to all my Friends: I take my leave, and do beseech you to esteem me as I endeavour to be, *Dear Mother*,

Your most Obedient Daughter,

March 10. 1663.

Mary Wild.

From a Sister to a Brother.

Dear Brother,

YOur absence at first caused much Grief, both to our Parents, and to us your loving Brothers and Sisters; but since we hear of your welfare, and very good liking, we are as much joyed, and do heartily wish and pray for the continuance of the same. We want the comfort of your Company; but we cannot live by sight of each other. This is a miserable World, and every one must be Careful and Industrious, or else it is impossible to wade the Troubles which it brings people in. We are happy in our Parents, that they took such good Care

for us in our Education, to make us able to live in the World. I thank God I am in a very good Place, where I have the Love and good word of the People I ſerve: I do not doubt but to gain it more and more. My Mother as well as my Father Commanded me to write to you, and to let you know their Indiſpoſition, or elſe my Father would have Written to you himſelf. He hath been ill of the Gout, and my Mother of an Ague; but I hope they will both do very well again. My Brother *James* hath alſo hurt his Side by a Fall, but he is on the mending hand. Thus with my Fathers and Mothers Bleſſing to you; with mine, my Brothers and Siſters Love to you, I reſt,

Dear Brother,

Your ever affectionate Siſter,

Decemb. 4. 1665.

Martha Hopewell.

From one Friend to another.

Honoured Friend,

I Have written to you ſeveral times, to let you know what I have done concerning the Buſineſs you were pleaſed to intruſt me withal; but hearing no

Anſwer.

Answer, I fear my Letters have miscarried. This is now again to give you an account of what I have done. So soon as your Letter of commands came to my Hands, I went streight to Mr. *Shower*, and demanded your Mony, delivering the Letter of Attorney you sent, to peruse, that he might know the truth; but he willing to shift-off, told me, that he would pay it to you so soon as he could see you, and speak with you about some Business which concerns your good. If he keep his Word it will do very well. I was also with Mrs. *Madewell*, and she hath paid me; also with Mr. *Stockwell*, and he hath also paid me. I pray do me the favour as to see my little Girl for me, and know what Nurse wants, and I will send it down. I shall trouble you no more at this present, save only with the Service and Respects of

Your most affectionate Kinswoman, and humble Servant,

Novemb. 2. 1667.

Ann Boarman.

The

The Answer.

Dear Friend,

I Received yours; wherein you have given me full satisfaction concerning what I desired you, for which I most humbly thank you, and do desire you will be pleased to accept this Token from me: I wish it were better; but I know your Temper so well, that your Eye will not be over-curious with me, nor mind the Gift more than the Giver, but take all in good part. I have seen your little one, which is in good health. Nurse wants nothing as yet. All our Friends here are well, and desire you to accept their Love and Service. Thus with mine in particular to you, I rest.

Your ever obliged Friend,
and devoted Servant,

Novemb. 2, 1667.

J. M.

From one Sister to another.

Dear Sister,

I Am very glad to hear you do so well, and that you have recovered your Health again; I pray God continue it to you. My Mother remembers her Love

Love and Bleſſing to you, and deſires you will ſend her the Receipt for the Stone; for ſhe hath great need of it, both for her ſelf and others. She deſires to know when you think you ſhall come to Town. I am in a little haſte, and nought elſe at preſent, but my dear Love and Reſpects to you, and to tell you that I am, and ever will be, *Dear Siſter,*

Yours ever to love and ſerve you,

Decemb. 6. 1654.

Mary South.

From a Lady to a Gentlewoman, whom ſhe hath a kindneſs for.

My dear Friend,

YOur Humility commands what Favour lies in my power to do for you or yours; therefore if you can condeſcend that your Daughter ſhall be a Servant to me, you ſhall find that I will be more a Mother than a Miſtreſs to her. I doubt not of her Abilities, ſince I know your care hath been very much for her Education. However, I may find her not at preſent altogether fit for my Service, yet I am confident ſhe will be capable that I do intend her good; and

and in relation to that, I know ſhe will endeavour to pleaſe me, or elſe ſhe muſt not be your Daughter. Fear nothing in me, I value your worth, and ſhall alſo value your Child; and what is wanting in her, I ſhall not ſpare my Purſe to give a full Accompliſhment to her; therefore if you pleaſe to ſend her ſpeedily it will be very well, becauſe at this time I am deſtitute; yet I might have the Choice of many Accompliſht Women, were it not a particular Kindneſs I have to you, that cauſes me to refuſe them. I deſire you will let her be handſomly Cloathed for your Credits ſake; which, if you lack Mony to do it, let me know, and I will ſoon furniſh you. Thus deſiring you not to delay, I remain

Your Friend to love

and ſerve you,

M. C.

The

The Answer.

Madam,

YOu have so much obliged me by your goodness and Charity towards me and my poor Child, that we are even transported with joy. Poor Girl, she sleeps not in the night, least any thing should happen to hinder her coming to you. Her Cloaths are making, but indeed I have not wherewith to pay for them, nor to provide other things which she very much wants: therefore since it is your Ladyships pleasure to send me Mony, I beseech you it may be speedily; and so soon as her Cloaths are finished, and other things bought, she shall tender her Duty and Service to you, and I will give her the best Instructions I can. I hope she will not be refractory to her Duty, but strive to be a good and faithful Servant; yet, if she should have any Childish faults, I beseech you, be pleased to let me know, that I may rebuke her for them. Be pleased to accept of my humble Service, and to believe that I am, *Madam,*

The most humble of your
poor Servants,
C. H.

From

From a Wife to her Husband, Craving his pardon for her long abſence from him.

Dear Heart,

WHen you gave me leave for my Journey, I did intend no other but to Return according to your Order, but the much Kindneſs, and Intreaty for my ſtay, together with the late very ill Weather, hath cauſed me to tranſgreſs my bounds; which I do wholly truſt to your Goodneſs to pardon, and do the more hope for it, becauſe it is the firſt time I ever offended you in this Nature. I do deſire, you will pleaſe to let me know how you and my Children do, and whether our Servant doth her Duty; likewiſe how our little one at Nurſe doth: And I deſire you alſo to ſend me ſome Mony ſpeedily, to bear my Charges to you. This is all at preſent, ſave only the Love and Duty of

Your moſt obedient,

and loving Wife,

E. D.

From

From an Aunt to her Neece.

Dear Neece,

YOur Parents being Dead, I would have you take notice that I ſhall take Care of you; therefore do not think your ſelf deſtitute in the World. On the other ſide, I would have you endeavour what you can for your ſelf, in an honeſt way; but want nothing that is fitting for you. Let me know at any time what you would have, and I ſhall furniſh you; either with Mony, or with Neceſſaries. Be careful you do not conſent to Marry with any Man, without my leave, for fear you make your ſelf Unhappy. I have ſent you a Bible, and twenty ſhillings in Mony by the Carryer. I pray let me know if you have received it or no. Be careful in the firſt place to ſerve God, and to pleaſe thoſe whom you ſerve; and you ſhall never be forgotten by

Your moſt Affectionate Aunt,

M. C.

The-

The Answer.

Honoured Aunt,

I Never doubted of your Kindness; but could not have expected so much as you are pleased to shew me, because I know I have never deserved it: But since I know your Care for me, I do assure you that it shall cause me to be more careful of my self. I have received the Mony and the Bible, and do give you most humble and hearty Thanks for them. My Lady finds little or no fault with me, therefore I presume I do please her. I have not an over-stock of Cloaths, neither can I complain of much want; yet if I had a new and fashionable Gown it would do me Credit. I have somewhat towards it, and if you please to make it up, I shall be the more bound to pray for you; because no Body is now esteemed without fine Cloaths. For my Marrying with any one without your Consent, I shall not be so mad; neither do I think any man will as yet be troubled with me. When you think it is time, I had rather take your Choice than my own: In the mean time, I shall endeavour only to perform what

what I am obliged to; and to shew my Duty to you. Thus with the tender of my humblest Respects, and Service, I take leave humbly, and remain,

Dear Aunt,
Your most obliged Niece,
and most humble Servant.
E. C.

From a Widow to her Friend, desiring her Assistance.

Dear Friend,

I Stile you as I have alwaies found you: But now is the only trial of a Friend in this my necessity. It is not unknown to you the Charge which I have now upon me, and the many Troubles I am involved in; my Husband having had a long time of Sickness, and died in Debt; so that I have little or no Comfort in my life: Yet, if I had a Stock to begin, I could set up my own Trade, and live very well; but who to ask, besides your self I do not know, and how to ask you I cannot tell, having already been so much obliged to you; yet my Necessity enforces me to crave this one Favour from you, That you will please to lend to me 10 *l.* for the space of one whole year,

and

and I will faithfully return it again with many Thanks. This if you will pleaſe to do, will give a new Life to

Your moſt faithful Friend,
to love and ſerve you.

The Anſwer.

Dear Friend,

I Am very ſorry for the occaſion of your ſad Letter, and ſhall not deny your Requeſt, in hopes that the grant thereof may make you happy: yet I do aſſure you, that were it any one elſe who did ſue to me upon ſuch an account I would deny them; for the World is ſo baſe, and Mony ſo hard to come by, that there is hardly any that will let Mony go out of their hands. I ſhall freely lend you ſo much, and for a longer time than you do propound; but I would fain ſpeak with you firſt, and adviſe you in your Way: Therefore do not delay the time, but come as ſoon as poſſible you can, and you ſhall find me then, and for ever,

Your moſt faithful Friend,
and ready to ſerve you.

From

From a Woman in Prison to her Friend, to help her.

Dear Friend,

I Suppose you have heard how wrongfully I have been dealt with since my Husbands departure; how they have accused me of what I was never guilty of, and cast me in Prison to my great Discredit, Charge and Detriment in the World. I do desire that loving favour of you as to come and see me, and to lend me a small sum towards the defraying of my Charges here, and then I make no doubt but I shall get quickly quit of this place. *Dear Friend*, Have pity on me, and if it ever lie in my power, I will restore you Seven-fold. Thus with my due Respects to you, desiring speedily to hear from you, I rest

Your true Friend and Servant.

The Answer.

Dear Friend,

I Am extream sorry for your Trouble, and do verily believe that you are much wronged, therefore I shall assist you in what I can. I have some business to dispatch this Week of great con-

cern,

cern, which will keep me in; but upon Monday next (God willing) I do intend to be with you, and anſwer your deſires: In the mean time I deſire you to comfort your ſelf, and to be aſſured that I am

Your loving Friend to ſerve you.

From a Seamans Wife to her Husband.

Dear Husband,

SInce your departure our little Boy is dead of the Small-Pox; and our Girl hath been ill too, but now I thank God ſhe is reaſonable well again. I deſire you will remember to bring me home ſome fine things for my Houſe. *Edward Long* alſo deſires that you will not forget what he ſpake to you for; as alſo Mrs. *Chappel.* We are very glad for your ſafe Arrival, and wiſh you a ſpeedy and ſafe return; but eſpecially

Your poor, but loving Wife.

From a Servant to her Miſtriſs, concerning her Charge.

Madam,

YOur ſweet Children, I thank God, are all very well, but think long for your coming-home. I have ſpoken with your Tenant, Goodman *Porter*, and he

he deſires you ſhould know that the Mony ſhall be ready for you at your Return; but as for the Widow *Totnham*, ſhe hath had a great Loſs lately, therefore ſhe deſires your Patience yet a while. I have no more at this time but the tender of my Duty and Service, beſeeching you to believe that I am

Your obedient Servant.

A Letter of Complement from one Friend to another.

Honoured Friend,

THe laſt time I ſaw you, you laid on me ſuch an obligation of Kindneſs as I fear I ſhall never be able to Requite; but I will endeavor what poſſible I can. I wiſh you would do me the Favour as to lay your Commands on me, then I ſhould give you ſome proof of my Gratitude, and I know you are ſo good as that you will accept the Will for the Deed. I deſire you will pleaſe, when you have a leiſure time, to Honour me with your Company; of which I ſhall be proud as well as happy, and I preſume our Air would do no harm, but rather good; you alſo add to the Favour, if you pleaſe to let me know a little before, that

that I may meet you ſome part of the way. Your God-ſon is very well, but is not able as yet to ſhew his Duty to you. I deſire you will pleaſe to bring little Miſs with you, and then I ſhall hope to enjoy your Company the longer; for I know you cannot be without her many daies. If you pleaſe to grant this, you will oblige her who is, and ever will be

Your moſt humble Servant.

The Ladies Anſwer.

Madam,

ALL that I have ever done, and can imagine to do, cannot merit the leaſt of your expreſſions; which if I did not believe to be Realities, I ſhould wrong you much, for I am very well acquainted with your temper. For your deſire of my coming to wait on you, I do aſſure you, you might have ſpared your Invitation, for I did intend to come however; and ſeeing it is your deſire that Miſs ſhould come too, ſhe ſhall wait on you with me. I cannot tell what day I ſhall come as yet; neither am I willing to tell you if I could; becauſe your free and noble heart will be

be apt to transgress the bounds of my desires; else I should be very glad you should be satisfied when I would come: Sometime within this fortnight I shall not fail you; in the mean time these are to let you know that I am, and ever will be

Your truly devoted,
and humble Servant.

A Letter from a Mother to a Daughter, who had gone astray from her.

Susanna,

I Could never have believed I had had so wicked a Child, as you have proved your self in your late Actions: You have not only afflicted me, but utterly ruin'd your self, your Person and your Credit for ever. Had your Dear *Father* lived, you never durst have offered to think upon such Wickedness: His Severity kept you in awe, but my Indulgence hath spoiled you. What Cause had you justly to leave me? I cannot tell, nor imagine any; but only that bad Company (which I have often gave you warning of) I believe hath enticed you. You are my Child still, though never so bad, and I your Mother,

and if I thought you would be reclaimed, I would freely forgive you all that is paſt, for my heart ſtill yearns upon you; but if you reſolve to go on in Wickedneſs, think not of coming near me. Therefore bethink your ſelf ſpeedily, and let me know what you intend to do. I am yet

Your very loving, though very much afflicted Mother,

E. H.

The Daughters Anſwer to her Mother.

Dear, and Honoured Mother,

GOD forbid that your Indulgence to me ſhould be the Cauſe of my Miſcarriage. I do confeſs my Fault, and moſt humbly crave your pardon; which I deſire I may be aſſured of before I do return to you, elſe I know not with what face I ſhall look upon you. You are not at all deceived: It was that ill Company you warned me from, which did entice me upon pretence of going only to make Merry; but after I was gone from you, I ſoon perceived they would

would have quite ruin'd me; and I fear you do believe they have in part done ſo; but I do aſſure you, that no harm hath hapned to me, ſave your juſt diſpleaſure for my coming away, and the diſcredit I have gotten by ſo doing. I ſtaied not in their Company, after I found out their deſign, but gat me from them unawares, and would willingly have returned home, if I durſt: Therefore be pleaſed to quiet your Thoughts, and do not think your Child is a Strumpet, although ſhe hath done fooliſhly. If you pleaſe to receive me again, and freely to pardon me, you ſhall find that I will ſtrive alwaies to ſhun the occaſion of Evil, and ever be truly careful to obey you in all things. Therefore, *Dear Mother*, forgive your poor unworthy Child, and ſhe will be alwaies bound to pray for you, and ever be

Your obedient Daughter.

M. H.

A Letter from a Gentleman to a Relation of his, wherein he doth advertiſe her of ſome Accuſations laid againſt her.

Madam,

I Chanced not long ſince to be in ſome Company, who, methought, did take a great deal of liberty to ſpeak of you; and indeed their language was ſuch, as I held it more wiſdom to employ my ſelf in a Book which lay by me, than to ſeem to obſerve, or to participate with them. I aſſure you, I minded not the Romance that was before me, but wholly employed my Ears to bring me (if poſſible) what the drift, and what the occaſion was of their Diſcourſe; but inſtead of ſatisfaction, they created in me a multitude of troubled Thoughts. I had ever an honourable eſteem of your Vertue, and have been ſo great an Admirer of your Perſon, and excelling Beauty, that I have ſuffered (though never known to you) great torment for your ſake. Love indeed did command me to commence my Sute to you; but the near Relation we have to each other forbad me: However, I know I did not tranſgreſs, in continuing an innocent Love and

and Reſpect to you, and reſolution to ſerve you in what might be in my power to do for you; alſo to vindicate your Honour upon all accounts. Now, *Madam*, perhaps you will ſay, Why did you not do ſo now, when you heard me Abuſed and Aſperſed? Your pardon I beſeech you for that. I Anſwer thus: I could moſt willingly have given that Perſon who moſt did villifie you, a Challenge, and would have been content to have loſt my dear Blood for you, could I have had the happineſs to hear from you how the buſineſs was: For to anſwer Mens Paſſions without the true ground of all, is raſh and vain. I preſume it will oblige, though not pleaſe you, to have this intimation: and it will oblige me more to hear from you, what might be the occaſion of this. I doubt not but you will deal candidly vvith me, vvhich vvill teach me what I have yet to do. I bluſh to queſtion you; but it vvill be no prejudice for you to Anſwer: therefore do him that Favour, as to receive a few Lines from your Hands, who is, and alwaies muſt be, *Madam*,

Your truly devoted, and moſt humble Servant.

The Ladies Answer, in which she vindicates her self.

Most Honoured Sir,

YOU have done me great Honour in telling me of my Dishonour. I fear not to give you a full satisfaction of what you desire, but am infinitely concerned for your disturbance. What Person he was which was so free of his Speech, I presume will not, nay, I know, dares not affirm to my face. Such pitiful Cowards would be Cudgeld into better Manners: They are not worth a Challenge.

Sir, For those very high Expressions you are pleased to make of me, I am Conscious to my self, I never deserved them, therefore your Obligation is the greater. I have no way to requite it, but to return to you the same Respect you say you have for me. If you dare be confident that what I say is Truth, then believe, *Sir*, I never yet did transgress the bounds of Modesty. Had I yielded to his base Design, he had never branded my Honour. I am glad you commanded your Passion so well as not

to

to fight: It would have been a lasting Trouble to me, if you should have lost one drop of Bloud for my sake. Let me alone with him, I will get some sturdy Porter to Kick him for me. The scandal is great: but my Honour will be the greater when the Truth is known. Be pleased to do me the favour as to let me see you, and then I shall more amply give you an account. In the mean time I beg the esteem of being

Your most obliged Kinswoman,
and very humble Servant,
E. N.

From a Gentlewoman to her Father.

Honoured Sir,

I Should be unworthy of such a Father, if I did not by all means possible, endeavour to testifie my Duty to you, there being a double Obligation upon me since my dear Mothers death. Your absence is my great Grief, and much the greater because you are so far distant from me. I shall pray heartily for the dispatch of your business, and for your safe return: In the mean time, I shall observe the

Command you gave me. This, with the tender of my humble Duty, is all at present from, *Sir*,

Your most obedient Daughter.

From a Gentlewoman to her Uncle, who had the Charge of her.

Honoured Uncle,

COuld you know how unwilling I am to displease you, you would not have such fears when I am from you. I wish I could tell how to give you confidence of my Obedience, which I doubt not to testifie whenever I shall have the happiness to see you; and in relation to that desire of mine, I shall make as quick a dispatch of my business as is possible, and do not doubt but that you will be fully satisfied that I am,

Sir,

Your most affectionate Neece, and humble Servant.

From

From a Widow to her Landlord.

SIR,

I Beſeech your Patience till Thurſday next; when (God willing) I ſhall not fail to wait on you, and bring all that is due. I ſhould have come before now, but that I was diſappointed by thoſe who faithfully promiſed me; and becauſe I would not deceive you any longer, I have craved from a Friend to lend me ſome Mony to make up your ſum: Therefore think not ill of this delay, but eſteem me

Your honeſt Tenant,
and humble Servant.

From a Gentlewoman of Quality, to her Brother at Oxford.

Dear Brother,

THe content I have in the thoughts of your moſt pleaſurable life, doth ſomewhat mitigate my Grief for your abſence; yet when I am alone, and have none to condole with me, I hardly know how to ſatisfie my ſelf. If you would be pleaſed to Write to me more frequently, it might much allay my Paſſion; for I ſhould then fancy that I did Converſe with you; nay,

and see you too; but I fear that your Studies will not admit you so much idle time as to think of me long, your Genius being wholly employed to hear the Sage Philosophers, and the Muses, which I do imagine cannot choose but be very delightful: However, be pleased to accept my dear Love and Respects, and believe that I am

Your most affectionate Sister.

From a Gentlewoman, in Answer to a Letter from a Gentleman who Courted her.

SIR,

I Received your late Lines, which very much surprized me. The Expressions you are pleased to make, are very far greater than I am able to deserve. I wish you would undeceive your self; and if you have a true Respect for me I you must also be confident, that I will not tell you that which is not Truth. Believe me then, *Sir*, I have not that Fortune you hope for, and therefore shall not entertain one thought of giving any Countenance to your Suit. I know it is an ordinary thing, in these late Times, for Gentlemen, when they hear of a For-

Fortune, presently to make their Addresses to that Lady, or Gentlewoman, let her be as deformed, or unhandsom a Creature as is imaginable. And, for the most part, Women are apt to believe their abominable Flattery, when (God knows) it is their imagined Fortune they Court, and not their Person: And for fear any other should rob them of that Felicity they promise to themselves, they huddle up a Match; but when all things come to be made clear, they then begin to think how they shall quit themselves from that wicked Woman who so deceived them; when indeed they had no reason to complain, but of their own Covetous Humour: However he must now think of some way to advance himself, and leave this miserable Woman to shift for her self; and while he yet pretends great Kindness to her, he gathers up all the Mony he can to fit him for his Intentions; and if perchance he have not an opportunity to go out of the Land, but fears therefore to be persecuted by her, or her Relations, he then protests that she was never his lawful Wife; so, that unless she can bring a Certificate to Testifie when and where

she

ſhe was Married, he quite defeats her; and then is ſhe eſteemed no better than a Whore; others go away beyond Sea, and get employ there, and never think upon the Perſon whom he hath ſo highly injured, unleſs it be to laugh at her Miſery, and admiring his own Wit in ſerving of her ſo. If Women were of a more Jealous nature, and would conſider the Policy of Men, they might be generally happy; whereas now very few are ſo. I have ſeen and known ſo much, as it hath given me a ſufficient Caution to beware of them.

I am not in haſte to Marry. I will take deliberation, and crave Gods aſſiſtance and my Friends advice, before I proceed in any ſuch buſineſs: Therefore I do beſeech you not to take it ill, if my Anſwer correſpond not to your deſires. If you have Reſpect for me in that way, I am ſorry for it, becauſe I cannot Anſwer it. I am ſure there is nothing in my Perſon that is attractive, neither is my Fortune worthy one of your Quality and Eſtate. I have no more to ſay, but that I ſhall be very careful of my ſelf; and if you pleaſe to give your ſelf

no further trouble, but desist, I shall ever be

Your obliged Friend.

Another Letter from a Gentlewoman, to one who Courted her for his Mistress.

Unworthy Sir,

I Had scarce patience to read your Lines, after I perceived your base design; but perswading my self I might the better Answer you, I forced a forbearance of my Passion from tearing them.

Now know, *Sir*, that if you do not make me some satisfaction for this Dishonourable Sute of yours, by asking my pardon before some of my Friends, you shall receive your due reward for such Villany. If you have a mind to a Whore, there are enough without tempting of honest Women from their Husbands. Thus desiring you to consider what I have Written, and to have a care of your self for the future, least you meet with some Friends of hers

Who is not yours.

ſhe was Married, he quite defeats her; and then is ſhe eſteemed no better than a Whore; others go away beyond Sea, and get employ there, and never think upon the Perſon whom he hath ſo highly injured, unleſs it be to laugh at her Miſery, and admiring his own Wit in ſerving of her ſo. If Women were of a more Jealous nature, and would conſider the Policy of Men, they might be generally happy; whereas now very few are ſo. I have ſeen and known ſo much, as it hath given me a ſufficient Caution to beware of them.

I am not in haſte to Marry. I will take deliberation, and crave Gods aſſiſtance and my Friends advice, before I proceed in any ſuch buſineſs: Therefore I do beſeech you not to take it ill, if my Anſwer correſpond not to your deſires. If you have Reſpect for me in that way, I am ſorry for it, becauſe I cannot Anſwer it. I am ſure there is nothing in my Perſon that is attractive, neither is my Fortune worthy one of your Quality and Eſtate. I have no more to ſay, but that I ſhall be very careful of my ſelf; and if you pleaſe to give your ſelf

no further trouble, but desist, I shall ever be

Your obliged Friend.

Another Letter from a Gentlewoman, to one who Courted her for his Mistress.

Unworthy Sir,

I Had scarce patience to read your Lines, after I perceived your base design; but perswading my self I might the better Answer you, I forced a forbearance of my Passion from tearing them.

Now know, *Sir*, that if you do not make me some satisfaction for this Dishonourable Sute of yours, by asking my pardon before some of my Friends, you shall receive your due reward for such villany. If you have a mind to a Whore, there are enough without, tempting of honest Women from their Husbands. Thus desiring you to consider what I have Written, and to have a care of your self for the future, least you meet with some Friends of hers

Who is not yours.

I have now done with the Letters, having given you the Forms of as many as may teach you all the reſt, that poſſible you may have occaſion for, and did here intend to have finiſhed my Book; but being unwilling to keep any thing from you, I here preſent you with a very good Receipt, how to make Wax-work; which if you carefully obſerve, it is a very ſufficient Direction.

How to make Wax-work.

RED-Lead is for Oranges. When your pure White-wax is melted take it off the fire, then put in ſo much of the fineſt Red-Lead as will make it of an Orange-colour, then wet your Moulds and pour it in; but be ſure that you ſtir it well together to mix it firſt. Red-Root is for all Red, for red-Paſte; and that Root muſt be boiled in the Wax a while, till you find the Colour very good. For Pruons, a little Lamb-Black: For Rasberries, Lamb-black and Red-Lead together, ſo much of each as your diſcretion ſhall think fit. Vermillion for Fleſh-colour; Verdigreace for

Willow

Willow-green: and if you put a little Turmerick to it, it will make a perfect Grass-green; Saffron also will do the same, and likewise Turmerick and Saffron, or either of them makes a Lemmon-colour; and also some kinds of Apples and Pears, and yellowish Plumbs; which when they are cast and cold, and taken out of the Moulds, you must colour them with a Pencil, with streaks and spots as you think fit, and with those Colours you think most natural for them. You must have all your Colours purely ground. Saffron or Turmerick will serve for any kind of Paste that should be Yellow, or for Cakes; but then you must white the bottoms of them, to make them look like Watersheets. If you observe well the Transparent Work you may take several Colours from those Rules; and if you would gild any thing of Wax-work, you have already the Rule in this Book punctually given.

To make the Moulds for the Wax-work.

Take Plaiſter of Parris, and mix it with Water, and make it like Paſte, as much as will ſerve for half a Mould at a time; for you muſt do no more, becauſe it will dry ſo faſt; then lay it upon a Board, and what you will, have a Mould on upon it, and let it lie till it be dry, when you have done the one half of the Mould, then do the other.

Note, That whatſoever you lay upon your Plaiſter of Parris, to make the Mould, muſt be firſt anointed with Linſeed Oil, or elſe it will ſtick ſo faſt as you can never get it out again; and be ſure to wet your Moulds very well in Water before you pour your Wax into them; and when you have pour'd it in, wave it up and down in your hand, that the Wax may run into every part of the Mould.

Now for Images; you muſt put every piece in its place, and tie it up, and fill the hollow place full with Water; and then pour it out, and pour in the Wax, and ſhake it about till it be reaſonable cool; then take off the pieces from it, and order it as you think fit.

In

In the same manner you must shake your Sweet-Meats or Fruit, and when you find that it is a little cool, take off the one half of the Mould.

A very fine way to make the likeness of many several things in Wax, without the help of a Mould.

Melt pure White-Wax, and colour it for what you intend it; then take an Orange, Lemmon, Apple, Pear, Plumb, or any other Fruit which you fancy, and tie a string to the stalk, and anoint your Fruit first with pure Sallad Oil, then let it down by the string into the melted Wax, and presently pull it up again, and hang it on a Line till it be cold; then with a hot knife cut it gently down each side, and take out the Fruit within; then heat your Knife again, and hold the two halves together, and close them neatly with your hot Knife, and so you have the direct shape: You may do so with an Egg, if you first make a little hole at each end and blow out the meat, and then draw a string through it with a knot at one end. Radishes

with

with their Green-tops look very prettily. Green-Peaſcods, Beans, Walnuts or ſmall Nuts, Cheſnuts, black and white-Puddings, Saucages, Diſhes, little Cups, Plates, or any thing almoſt that you can think of; for there is nothing which repreſents things more lively than Wax, if they that do it have skill for the Colours, or elſe it will look as unhandſomly.

To take the ſhape of your own Hand.

Have your Wax melted, and coloured Fleſh-colour, then dip your Hand as high as you would have it in pure Salad Oil, or rather anoint your Hand all over with a Feather, and when the vehement heat is out of the Wax, dip in your hand, and preſently pull it out again; and when it is cold take a hot knife, and cut it in ſuch places as that you may get out your hand, and cloſe it again with a hot knife. Thus you may alſo take the ſhape of your Legs.

For

For a Dead-body for the Face.

You must anoint it with Oil, and then pour the Wax all over it, and when it is cold take it off, and where you see it faulty, mend it with a hot knife: And if you would have the shape of the Arms, or of the Legs, you must dip them in, as I have said before.

For Eggs to be hard, and cut in quarters.

Take an Egg-shell, as I have said before, and when you have dipped it, and that it be cold; cut it with a hot knife in four quarters, then take the Yolk of a very hard Egg, and press it down gently into some Plaister of Parris, as before, half way; but first remember to Oil your Egg: when one half is made, then make the other, and then have melted Wax in a readiness of the colour of the Yolk of an hard Egg; and then when it is cold, cut it in four quarters and fasten them with a little strong Gum-water to the fore-said Whites. In this Wax-work you may represent a Fridays, or Lenten-Dinner, as well as a Banquet;

Banquet, and both of them would do excellent well; but I would not wish to invite a Woman that is with Child to see it, for fear of harm. You may, if you please, mix a little pure Tallow in the melting of your Wax, to make it go the further. When you take the shape of any dead Face, you must put a little Clay round about by the Hair, to keep the melted Wax from running where you would not have it, else it will run very much to waste. I have known a living Bodies Face taken; but that must be with a great deal of Care; the Face being first well anointed with pure Oil, the Wax not too hot, the Eyes shut, and Clay, as in the other, to keep it off from their Hair; and be sure you make haste to make holes for the Mouth and Nostrils, for fear you stop the breath of the Party; then afterwards you may make the Eyes according to your discretion, and colour the Lips with a Pencil, with some Vermillion and Gum-water.

Now because you shall be excellent at this Art, I shall give you the knowledge of more Colours, and how to make some of them your selves, which may save you some Mony. These Directions, with your

your own Ingenuity, will make you perfect.

Orient Red Colour.

SPirit of Salt and Smalt mixed together, makes it of an Orient Red Colour.

Green.

Verdigreace and Argil ground together make it very well.

Yellow.

The yellow Chives in white Lillies, Saffron and Argil ground together very fine, make it excellently well.

Grass-Green.

The Liver of a Lamprey dried and ground very fine makes a perfect Grass-Green, and very durable: Also Yellow and Blew mixt together make a perfect Grass-Green.

Purple.

Purple.

The juyce of Bilberries mixed with Allom and Galls; and for a Murry take Roſſet.

The Berries of Buckthorn gathered green and dried, make a very fair Yellow.

Another for Green.

Take the Berries of Buckthorn when they are through ripe and black, bruiſe them in a Copper, or Braſs-Veſſel, and ſet it three or four daies in a warm place; then heat it a little upon a fire, and put into it ſome Allom-water; then preſs it forth, and keep it in a Bladder, and hang it up till it be dry.

A pure Black.

IT is made with the ſmoak of a Torch, held under any thing which is made of Tinn.

You may, if you pleaſe, waſh over your Wax-work when it is done, with a little Gum-Arabick Water if you would have them look gloſſie.

Date-

Date-Stones well burned upon a Colliers Hearth makes a pure Black; and ſo doth burnt Harts-Horn, and the Gall of a Neat ground together, and dried in a Shell in ſome ſhady places. Theſe are all very good for Black.

Burnt Ivory, or burnt White-bread is alſo good Black.

Note, That the ſmoak of a Torch or link, as I have ſaid, held under a Latten Baſen, is that which we call Lamb-black.

For Blew.

Take fine Litmoſe, ground with Ceruſe as pale or as deep as you pleaſe, by putting in more or leſs of either of them. Alſo two parts of Ceruſe, and one of Red-Lead doth make a perfect Crane-colour.

For a Dark Red.

Take Turnſoil-Raggs, and let them boil in the Wax for a while, till you find the Colour to your mind.

To

To make Spaniſh-white, which may ſave your Many; for much of that is uſed in all Houſes generally.

Take two parts of fine Chalk, and one part of Allom, grind them with fair-Water till it be thick like Pap; then roul it up into Balls, letting it lie till it be dry; then put it into a clear Fire till it be red-hot; then take it out and let it cool, and keep it for your uſe.

I Shall Conclude with ſome Obſervations, which I deſire thoſe, who deſire to be good Work-women, will take notice of; becauſe whatever they employ themſelves in, they may be able to give an account of, and not work Nonſence. If they obſerve theſe Directions I give them, they may be able to teach them who are to Draw them.

I have ſeen ſuch Ridiculous things done in Work, as is an abomination to any Artiſt to behold. As for Example: You may find in ſome Pieces, *Abraham* and *Sarah*, and many other Perſons of Old

Old time, Cloathed as they go now adaies, and truly sometimes worse; for they most resemble the Pictures in Ballads. Let all Ingenious Women have regard, that when they work any Image, to represent it aright. First let it be Drawn vvell, and then observe the Directions which are given by Knowing Men. I do assure you, I never durst work any Scripture-Story vvithout informing my self from the Ground of it; nor any other Story, or single Person, without informing my self both of the Visage and Habit; As followeth:

If you Work *Jupiter*, *the Imperial feigned God*, He must have long Black-Curled-hair, a Purple Garment trimmed with Gold, and sitting upon a Golden Throne, with bright yellow Clouds about him.

Mercury, *the Messenger of the Gods.*

With long Yellow Hair Curled, in a Coat of Flame Colour, with a pure white Mantle, trimmed with Gold and Silver, his Beaver white, and vvhite Feathers like Wings; his Shoes Golden, and his Rod of Silver.

Apollo, *the Physical God.*

With long Curled yellow Hair, with a Lawrel Wreath, a Purple Robe, a Silver Bow, a Golden Harp, and a Throne of Emraulds.

Neptune, *the God of the Sea.*

With long hoary Hair, a blew or Sea-green Mantle trimmed with Silver, riding in a blew Chariot, or upon a Dolphin of a Brown-black colour, with a Silver Trident in his Right-hand.

Pluto, *the God of Riches.*

With Black Curl'd Hair, in a Robe of Cloath of Gold.

Bacchus *the God of Wine.*

With Curl'd Brown Hair, Cloathed in a Leopards Skin spotted, or in a green Mantle, Crown'd with a Wreath of Ivy, or Vine-Branches; his Complexion Tawny.

Hymen, *the God of Marriage.*

With long Yellow Hair, in a Purple or Saffron coloured Mantle.

Vulcan, *the Deified Black-Smith.*

Let him be Cloathed in a Scarlet Robe.

Genius.

In a Purple Mantle, fringed with Gold.

Sleep.

Sleep.

In a White Mantle cast over a Black.

Cupid.

In a Green Robe.

Minos, *one of the Judges of Hell.*

His Curuseers to be of Gold, his Robe Blew and Silver, his Buskins of Gold; with long Curl'd Brown Hair, and Crown'd with a Golden Crown.

Momus, *the Carping God.*

With a Dark-coloured Robe, the hair of his Beard must be Party-coloured.

Goddesses.

Juno, *the Queen of the Goddesses.*

With black Hair, and black Eyes, with a Skie-coloured Mantle wrought with Gold and Peacocks Eyes.

Diana, *the Virgin Goddess.*

With yellow Hair, a Grass-green mantle trimmed with Silver, Buskins of Silver, a Golden Bow, and a painted Quiver.

Pallas, *the Goddess of Wisdom.*

With a Blew Mantle, embroidered with Silver.

Venus, *the beautiful Goddess.*

With Gold yellow Hair, attired with Black, a Scarlet Robe, and a Dove-colour or Watchet Mantle.

Ceres, *the Goddess of Corn.*

With yellow Hair, and a Straw-colour-loured Mantle, trimmed with Silver.

Tellus, *the Goddess of the Earth.*

In a Green Mantle.

Proserpine, *Queen of Hell.*

In a black Mantle trimmed with Gold flames.

Aurora.

In a Purple Robe, and a blew Mantle fringed with Silver.

Urania, *one of the Muses.*

In a Mantle of Azure, filled with Lamps.

Vesta, *Daughter to* Saturn.

In White Garments, filled with Flames.

Astrea, *the Goddess of Justice.*

In a Crimson Mantle, trimmed with Silver.

Flora, *the Goddess of Flowers.*

In a Mantle of Divers Colours: And *Night*; In a black Mantle, spotted about with Stars of Gold.

Ceres,

Ceres, *the Enchantress.*

Her under garment Gold, the ground Green, the Mantle Purple, the three Graces in Silver Robes.

The Twelve Months of the Year.

March:

Is drawn in Tawny, with a fierce aspect, a Helmet upon his head, and leaning on a Spade, and a Basket of Garden Seeds in his Left hand, and in his Right hand the Sign of *Aries*: And Winged.

April.

A Young Man in Green, with a Garland of Mirtle, and Hawthorn-Buds; Winged; in one hand Primroses and Violets, in the other the Sign *Taurus.*

May.

With a sweet and lovely Countenance, clad in a Robe of White and Green, embroidered with several Flowers, upon his Head a garland of all manner of Roses; on the one hand a Nightingale, in the other a Lute. His Sign must be *Gemini.*

June.

In a Mantle of dark Grass-green, upon his Head a garland of Bents, Kings-Cups, and Maiden-hair; in his Left hand an Angle

Angle, with a box of Cantharides, in his Right the Sign *Cancer*, and upon his arms a Basket of ſeaſonable Fruits.

July.

In a Jacket of light Yellow, eating Cherries; with his Face and Boſom Sun-burnt; on his Head a Wreath of Centaury and wild Tyme; a Seith on his ſhoulder, and a Bottle at his girdle: carrying the Sign *Leo.*

Auguſt.

A Young Man of fierce and Cholerick aſpect, in a Flame-coloured Garment; upon his Head a garland of Wheat and Rye, upon his Arm a Basket of all manner of ripe Fruits, at his Belt a Sickle. His Sign *Virgo.*

September.

A merry and chearful Countenance, in a Purple Robe, upon his Head a Wreath of red and white Grapes, in his Left hand a handful of Oats, withal carrying a Horn of Plenty, full of all manner of ripe-Fruits, in his Right hand the Sign *Libra.*

October.

In a Garment of Yellow and Carnation, upon his head a garland of Oak-

leaves

leaves with Akorns, in his Right hand the Sign *Scorpio*, in his Left hand a Basket of Medlars, Services, and Chesnuts; and any other Fruits then in Season.

November.

In a Garment of Changable Green and Black upon his Head, a garland of Olives with the Fruit in his Left hand, Bunches of Parsnips and Turnips in his Right. His Sign *Sagittarius.*

December.

A horrid and fearful aspect, clad in Irish-Rags, or course Freez girt unto him, upon his Head three or four Night-Caps, and over them a Turkish Turbant; his Nose red, his Mouth and Beard clog'd with Isicles, at his back a bundle of Holly, Ivy or Misletoe, holding in fur'd Mittens the Sign of *Capricornus.*

January.

Clad all in White, as the Earth looks with the Snow, blowing his Nails; in his Left Arm a Billet, the Sign *Aquarius* standing by his side.

February.

Cloathed in a dark Skie-colour, carrying in his Right hand the Sign *Pisces.*

Ladies

LADIES, I hope your pleas'd, and ſ
(ſhall I,
If what I've Writ, you may be gainers by;
If not; it is your fault, it is not mine,
Your benefit in this I do deſign.
Much labour and much time it hath me coſt,
Therefore I beg, let none of it be loſt.
The Mony you ſhall pay for this my Book,
You'l not repent of, when in it you look.
No more at preſent to you I ſhall ſay,
But wiſh you all the happineſs I may.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

H. W.

FINIS.

&c.